ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

No. 29,036—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1893.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th April.
B.L. VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3096	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

3rd May 17th May. 14th June.
31st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 30th April, at 11 a.m., on or arrival of incoming English mail, if later arriving, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THE "ALASKA" REFRIGERATORS.

TREACHER and Co. have just imported a fresh stock of these excellent REFRIGERATORS. They are made of solid American Ash, with richly carved panels fitted with bevelled Locks, Brass Furniture and Patent Syphon, and are Charcoal-Filled and Lined with Zinc.

THE "ALASKA" is so perfectly and scientifically constructed that the Cold, Dry Air, by its constant circulation, keeps it sweet and clean.

No.	Size.	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
33	31 by 19¼ by 47½	102	0	114	0
41	35 by 21 by 49	118	0	132	0
53	46 by 30 by 60	210	0	235	0
*141	35 by 21 by 49	128	0	144	0
*148	39 by 24 by 53	154	0	172	0
230	34 by 26 by 72	172	0	190	0

* These two numbers have in addition a Porcelain Lined Water Cooler, furnished with Tap.

SOLID ASH ICE CHESTS.

These are made like the Refrigerators, with an inside body of odourless wood, lined with zinc, and are handsomely finished. They are firmly built, with strong Shelves and an Ice Rack, and are Charcoal-Filled.

No.	Size.	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
2	30 by 19 by 26½	40	0	45	0
4	34 by 22 by 32	56	0	63	0
5	38 by 24 by 34	70	0	78	0
6	44 by 27 by 36	86	0	96	0
111	44 by 26 by 36	86	0	96	0

Other makes and styles of Refrigerators and Ice Chests from Rs. 11 to Rs. 250. For full description see Catalogue, page 70.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BLANC DE CAMELLIA!

an elegant and very delicate Powder quite invisible on the skin, perfectly harmless and imparting a high degree of Smoothness, Softness, and Fineness. Pink or White, Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.

A COMPLEXION POWDER!

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR
SANITARY ALPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR ANALYSIS,
THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.
AND
DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,

As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, and Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.

Price Per Cwt. Rs. 7; Per Ton Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD, BOMBAY.

NON-ALCOHOLIC FRUIT SYRUPS AND CORDIALS.

Specially made for

HOT WEATHER DRINKS.

Having the full flavour and taste of the Fresh Fruit. They are most carefully prepared at Home, and keep well. Mixed with plain or Ærated Waters, they form *delicious beverages*, and are much approved of at Balls, Picnics, Children's Parties and by Shikaries and others in the District.

APPLE PUNCH.
ORANGE.
ELDERETTE.
CHERRY.
LIME.
GINGER BRANDY.
LEMON.
ORANGE BITTER.
PINE APPLE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.
TANGERINE ORANGE.
&c., &c.

Single Bottles, Re. 1-4; Assorted per dozen, Rs. 13-8; Cases of 2 dozen Assorted, Case Free, Rs. 27.

These Syrups may also be used as a Sauce on Rice, Cornflower, and Bread Puddings, or Pastry of any kind; Iced Drinks, Sherbets, and Sweetening Jellies, Creams and Custards.

N.B.—The above prices are charged 10 per cent. extra for fall in EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

WHERE TO GET

"RELIABLE" HELMETS AND SUN HATS?

THORPE & CO.

ARE SUPPLYING these Goods from the CELEBRATED MAKERS, ELLWOOD & SONS; HAWKES & Co., &c.

"LOWEST PRICES."

	Rs.	a.
GENTS' EXTRA LIGHT HELMETS	10	0
LADIES' EXTRA LIGHT CANTONS	5	0

PUGGREES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMETS,
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY COVERED,
White Doe and Khaki.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STRAW HATS.

OUR NOTED } BEST FINISH.
CLUB
ROUGH CHIP. } Rs. 3-8.
HOAR & Co., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Coccoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.
REMEMBER! LAST NIGHT BUT ELEVEN.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND
BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 24TH,
Planquette's Charming Comic Opera, in 3 Acts,
PAUL JONES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH.
By special and numerous requests,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE, in 3 Acts,
Or the CHIMES of NORMANDY.

PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circles, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats. Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.

Box Office open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. T. EMPSON, Manager.

PALACE OF WONDERS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN consequence of numerously-signed requests, MADAME CORA has the honor to announce that she will give a few more performances at her Palace of Wonders, on the Maidan, Opposit the Gaiety Theatre, which will positively be her farewell appearances Commencing MONDAY, April 24th. REMEMBER!! The very last chance you will have of seeing these WONDERS. Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants. From 7 to 11 P.M. Admission: 8 Annas and 4 Annas.

FOR SALE, the magnificent Russian Duck TENT, Privately or by Auction, on Saturday, the 29th April. Apply H. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre.

THE MAGNETIC LADY,
AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p.m., ONE RUPEE.

To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P.M. EIGHT ANNAS.

ANIMALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION bought any time. Offers Invited. Buying Agents Wanted. Address: ALBERT VOSS, ANNASTRASSE, LICHTERFELDE, near Berlin (Germany).

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING convened for THURSDAY, 20th April, 1893, having been Adjourned for want of Quorum, the adjourned General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 27th Instant, at 5-30 o'clock P.M.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Hon. Secretary.

Byculla, 22nd April, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1893-94 (6th June, 1893, to 5th June, 1894) of the INDORE CIRCLE, comprising the Indore City, the Indore Residency Bazar, and 114 adjoining Durbar Villages, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, MAY 3RD, 1893, at 1 P.M., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above Farm addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above-mentioned day and hour, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Applications for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Durbar Mumtazim of Sayer Indore City.

J. RAMSAY,
2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with will annexed) of the Property and Credits of LUXUMIBAI, Widow of SUDASHIV MOROJI SENJIT, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

PUTALABAI, Widow of NANABHAI HARI-TRIMBUK, one of the legatees named in the said will.........................—..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with will annexed).

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 17th Day of April, 1893.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys

J. NEUBERG, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT PER
P. and O. s. s. "ORIENTAL,"
OF

LA FINE FLEUR CIGARETTES.
No. 1, Rs. 3-12 per 100. No. 2, Rs. 3 per 100.

"ORIENT" CIGARETTES.
No. 1, Rs. 3-8 per 100. No. 2. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

"ZEPHYR" CIGARETTES.
Rs. 6 per 1,000, or 2 annas per packet of 20 and neat Cigarette holder in each packet.

Liberal terms to Traders for quantities of 5,000 and upwards of the ZEPHYR brand.

GALLAHER'S "HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼lb. each,
Rs. 1-4 per tin.

PLAYER'S "NAVY CUT" TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼ and ½lb. each,
Rs. 4, per lb.

HAVANNAH CIGARS,
"DONA ANNAS," Gold foil round each Cigar,
Rs. 15 per Box of 50.
"LA AMISTED, Rs. 7 per Box of 50.
"LA HOJA Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

Quality and Condition of Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and Cigars absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.
THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.
6 LAST DAYS 6

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas. Last 6 Nights.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cooperage," the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich Brussels and Persian carpets, very handsome Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of SIR GEORGE GREAVES, late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

The property of another gentleman.

1 pair of handsome strong bay Walers, 16 hands, good movers.

1 pair of handsome grey well-bred Arab horses, very quiet, suitable for family, quiet in single and double-harness.

1 handsome strong brand new Calcutta-built family brake by Dykes and Co., Calcutta.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAVATI COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock on account of the concerned, the following bales of damaged cotton saved from the boats which sank in the Harbour on the night of the 12th instant.

34 33 4—289 bales Oomravati cotton, lying at the Victoria Dock Pierhead. S. W. damaged.
7 bales Oomravati cotton, lying at the Carnac Bunder.
4 bales Oomravati cotton lying at the Victoria Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST PROPERTY AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. R. Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture platedware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. MACDONALD, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 24, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 296 OF 1892.

PREMCORE alias MOTEE, daughter of the late KASSIDAS RAJARAM, deceased, by her Guardian MANECKLALL RAJARAM.....Plaintiff.

vs.

LAKHMIDAS RUNCHORDAS SOONDERJI SAWCHAND and GANGADAS TULSIDAS, executors of the last Will and Testament of KASIDAS RAJARAM, late of Bombay Hindu, deceased, and RAKHMANIBAI, daughter of the said KASIDAS RAJARAM, deceased, and wife of HURGOWANDAS NARROTUMDAS ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Kasidas Rajaram, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned who died at Surat on or about the Third Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar Month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Dated this 10th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

2 bales grey drills.
5 cases brown half hose.
2 cases Turkey red cambrics.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales „ dhooties.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Jeeva N. Mahomed—
F A W 8753 2-3—2 cases Army cloth, 30-38 yards by 50".
E S & Co. 9099 5-7—3 bales grey Army blankets, 60" by 90".
9377 1-2 bales blankets (coloured).
T On account of the concerned.
H B
C 515—1 case damaged cotton red yarn.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 24, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable household furniture, of a gentleman consisting of drawing room suite, easy chairs, almyras, clothes and gown-presses, glass-door cupboard, book case, screen, China stands, gilt chairs, teapoys, marble-topped wash-hand tables, chevell glass, clock, pier table, photographic kit, travelling tent, &c.

Also the effects of the late W. H. BUSHBY, Esq., consisting of iron bedstead, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, teapoy, a few articles of glass and crockery, cupboard, writing tables, knives and forks, books, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

About 1,000 white marble slabs 24 by 24.
„ 1,500 „ „ 18 by 18.
„ 2,500 „ „ 12 by 12.
1 case stripe velvet.
1 case cotton lace.

By order of Mr. Geerjasunker Vijesunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramswamy Motamari and Brothers—

1 bale grey shirtings, ex s. s. Clan McGregor.
2 cases handkerchieves, ex Clan Murray.
3 cases prints, ex Clan Macdonald.
7 bales grey mule, ex Clan Buchanan.
2 cases white dorias, ex Clan Buchanan.
4 bales grey shirtings, ex Persia.
2 „ dhoties, ex Eden Hall.
10 bales T. red yarn, ex City of Edinburgh.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Anundrao Narayen—
1 case colored lappets, ex Persia.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, R. N. Kerrawalla
92 C F and Co—6—1 case fancy velvet.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. J. Wright, consisting of silver watch, buttons, gold chain, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light secondhand victoria.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 handsome strong open carriage.
1 young grey Kattiawar mare.
1 office shigram with bay Australian horse and harness.
2 safety bicycles.

The property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., Solicitor.

1 handsome light victoria with a strong grey Arab horse and harness complete.

By order of Mr. Bhow Mungesh Wagle, and on account and at the risk of Durgadutt Bunsidhur Marwaree—
1 shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, OILMANSTORES, FIXTURES, IRON BEDSTEADS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Callean Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.,

A quantity of wines, oilmanstores, provisions, iron bedstead, etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K. M. Heeramaneck, Esquire, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 34, Land's End and Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, the very valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood French-polished dining-room and drawing-room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-platedware, superior cabinet ornaments, very valuable marble, alabaster, Tera-cotta and bronze life-size statues and figures, very old satsuma flower jars, English gilt pier tables with pier glasses, valuable oil paintings and oleographs, of various choice subjects, valuable Hinks' and Ditmar's hanging and standard lamps supported on figures, fairy lamps, Tucker's 3, 5, and 9 light kerosine argand lamps, valuable marble and bronze ball clocks, one very handsome double C-spring barouche by Benison Bros, a very handsome gig buggy by Windover, one very handsome, almost new, rubber bicycle wheeled-double, C-spring victoria, fitted with electric lamps by Windover, one very handsome rubber wheeled mail-phaeton by Windover, with a spare set of plain wheels, one strong glass fronted brougham, English made perambulators, a pair of very showy and fast Waler mares, one very handsome black Waler mare, two very handsome Arab horses, one grey and the other bay, going both in saddle and harness, one pony-mare, sets of English-made double and single harness, a large collection of crotons, ferns, roses, lilies, palms, &c., in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m. on the first day of sale and the carriages and horses (if not previously disposed of) at 2 p.m. on the second day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees in possession of Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co. and Messrs. Nensey Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khediza Begum alias Doolum Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tucke bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages or dwelling-houses, bungalow, stables, warehouses, and out-houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, otherwise called Baboola Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of the old Nagpada Road in the sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 17, new No. 76, old Survey Nos. 2185 and 2545, and new Survey No. 3095, and bounded on the east by the Khoja Burial-ground, on the west by the old Nagpada Road or Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, on the south partly by the property belonging to Kalianjee and Manumeya, respectively, partly by the house of Kala Mahadoo Dewjee, partly by the house of Narronjee Bhicajee Raghoo and Dhondoo Wagmarya, and partly by the burial-ground and durga belonging to the Khoja community, and on the north partly by the Moghul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Admiralty House, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, a strong built light victoria with a powerful chestnut Arab horse and harness, one high wheeled dog-cart, first-rate lamps, picture, large size cooking stove, Brussels carpets, garden plants, etc., the property of J. HENDERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY known as Tarraporewalla's House, in Lohar Chawl, or New Line Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on the premises, by order of the parties concerned, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 760 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the pucka-built dwelling house, cookrooms, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl or New Line Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, and 2758, and street Nos. 303, 1, 3, 305, and 307, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1157, new No. 6888, old Survey No. 1205, 6-1125, and new Survey No. 2-61, and for Pension and Tax under old No. 396, new No. 2284, old Survey Nos. 1205 and 6-1215, and new Survey Nos. 1 and 2-61, and bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Muckoondji Shamjee and now to Bhasker Shamji, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cowasjee Pallonjee Sethna and others, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Abbajee Rowjee and now to Merwanjee Rustomjee Billimoria, and on the south by the public road, called New Line Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wilderness, Mazagon, near the "Bhundarvara Reservoir," the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Hinks' lamps, table ornaments, poultry, poultry house, choice garden plants, coal cooking stove, etc., the property of J. BRENNAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman.

1 dog cart by Stephens and Co. with a c. b. Grey pony 13·2.
1 Lucknow gig with a dark bay Waler gelding 14 high.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright pianoforte by Soundy and Co., table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, &c., the property of H. M. STEWART, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd May next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pictures, carpets, lamps, &c., the property of WALTER RABBIT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 24, 1893.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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Head Office..............3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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FOOCHOW. NEW YORK. YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG. PEKING.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

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At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments:—

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Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano......	475
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On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
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Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London.
New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register ....2340·48 Tons.
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"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS
BUGS,
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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	„ 1½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-1

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

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MBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,085
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...		...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,900	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16¼
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,600	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	11
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	887½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18¼Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	800 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	295
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 W
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	350-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410xd
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,130
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	960
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,595
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	145
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450-55
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	600
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-3	
China Leaf	"	26-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	26-2	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-6	
Do. Drazons	"	16-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	226	Nominal;
Mexican do.	"	223	
ive-Francs	"	321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Assyria (s), from Busreh ; Hoseinee (s), Jedda ; Siam (s), Aden ; and Nairang (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Vera (brig), and Pachumba (s), for Karachi ; and Culna (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Lady Armstrong (s), Havre, &c. ; Carthage (s), London, &c. ; Warnambool (s), Antwerp ; and R. I. M. S. Canning, Karwar. Yesterday :—Start (s), for Stettin ; Glentivy (s), Genoa, &c. ; Purulia (s), Persian Gulf ; and Landaura (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hooseinee and Sabarmati entered, and the s. s. Volturno, Brindisi, and H. M. S. Abyssinia left, the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Chatfield entered, and the s. s. Lady Armstrong and Warrnambool left, the dock on Saturday.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The summer vacation of the Bombay High Court commences to-day, terminating on the 12th June next when the Court re-opens. During the recess the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton will preside in the Insolvency Court on the 3rd and 17th May and the 7th June in addition to disposing of emergent business in chambers. On the 11th May and the 1st June, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton will sit on the Appellate Side to dispose of criminal business.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	No. 1	Basquit.
Overture	The Exiles	G. Gassner.
Mazurka	Emily	M. Relle.
Valse	Love's Old Sweet Song	E. Bucalossi.
Selection	Il Bravo	Mercadante.
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Govind Luxman charged Babajee Mahadoo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of forty-five tolas of silver. About five weeks ago, Govind entrusted the silver to the accused and asked him to make two anklets for him. The accused disposed of the silver, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, Ashabee, aged four years, living with her parents on the second floor of a house in Islampura. On Saturday morning while the deceased was leaning against the balcony on the second floor of the house she lost her balance and fell down to the ground from a height of thirty feet. She was picked up in an unconscious state, and died in a couple of hours from the effects of injuries sustained by her. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Alibux Budloo and two other Mahomedans were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with seriously assaulting Abdool Kureem Ahmedally by means of sticks. On the evening of the 21st instant, the complainant was sitting in a coffee-shop, at Cammatipura, 13th Lane, when the accused suddenly fell on him and assaulted him very seriously without any cause. The accused pleaded drunkenness, and said that they did not remember what they had done while under the influence of liquor. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment ; and the second and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.—On Friday evening, a private gathering was held at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Morley, Belasis Road, for the purpose of presenting an address to that gentleman on his departure for Europe. There were present Mr. Damodher T. Mooljee, chairman, of the Hindoostan Mill ; Mr. John Morley, manager of the Indian Mill ; Mr. R. J. Wadia, weaving-master, Mr. Cowasjee Naorojee, supervisor ; Mr. Moses Ellias, engineer of the Hindoostan Mill, and several others. An address was read to Mr. B. Morley, to which a suitable reply was made by Mr. John Morley. After the usual ceremony of distributing garlands and pan the gathering dispersed, wishing the gentleman a *bon voyage*.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT LOHAR CHAWL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Vittoo Moroba, Rama Baji, Sukkaram Tukkaram, Ittoo Jotee, and Rama Appa were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with murdering Govind Rama, at Lohar Chawl, on the 7th instant. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown ; and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the second accused. At the outset, Mr. Little said to the Magistrate that there was no evidence against the last three accused, and therefore he (Mr. Little) asked his Worship to discharge them. The Magistrate accordingly discharged the three accused. After some evidence, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, had been recorded, the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT.

BEFORE Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Superintendent Ingram charged Shaik Mohidin Shaik Ahmed with house-breaking and theft of Port Trust bonds and currency notes, of the value of Rs. 8,240, belonging to Vincent de Souza. In laying the facts of the case before the Court, Mr. Ingram stated that the complainant is an electric fitter in the service of the Port Trust, and lives on the third floor of the tower at the dock. The accused was a light-trimmer in the dock. The complainant had kept eight Port Trust bonds of Rs. 500 each, three notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and other currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 1,240, in a cupboard in his room. He saw the property safe in the cup-board, on Thursday evening last. The cupboard had not been locked. At 7-30 a.m., on Friday, the complainant had occasion to examine the cupboard when he found the bonds and the notes missing from the cupboard. At about noon he reported the theft to the police, and on inquiry Mr. Ingram arrested the accused on the same evening. On being questioned by the Magistrate the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of theft laid against him, stating that he had given the currency notes to a friend for safe custody, while he had thrown the Port Trust bonds into the sea. The police, on further enquiry, recovered Rs. 4,100 in currency notes from a Mahomedan woman. Mr. Ingram applied for a postponement of the case in order to enable him to make further enquiries into the matter and find out the bonds, if possible. The Magistrate, accordingly, adjourned the case until to-day.

THE STANLEY TROUPE.

THE present season has only run a course of twelve nights, but considering the fact that this is the ninth year of Mr. Stanley's management, the popularity of his company shows no signs of decadence, judging by the crowded houses which even such time-worn operas as " Pinafore " and " Pirates of Penzance " draw to the Gaiety. During the present week two of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas have been presented. On Tuesday evening the "Pirates of Penzance" was staged, and served to re-introduce a tenor who was popular in Bombay some four years ago, Mr. A. Fawcett. His voice has lost none of its power, melody, and compass. As " Frederick, the apprentice," he sang all the principal airs and duets with manly effect, whilst his rendition of the tuneful aria, " Oh, is there not one maiden " was full of plaintive feeling. The duets with Miss Flo Childs were the gems of the evening, the voices blending in perfect harmony. The young lady above referred to made an exceedingly charming Mabel, and sang her difficult music admirably. One of the most popular of Mr. Stanley's burlesques, " Princess Cherry Blossom," was produced on Friday and Saturday evening, and also on Saturday afternoon. The duets by Miss Nellie De Lorme and Miss Fanny Stanley were well rendered. Miss Donnelly's serpentine dance and the Highland fling by Miss Tilly Lake and Miss Flo Stephenson were encored, the chorus of fairies, guards and citizens of Mandalay, the Highland lassies and precise evolutions, the golden pagoda and the illuminated city with the comicalities of Mr. W. Stanley furnishing a treat.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

DR. PECHEY-PHIPSON ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

DR. EDITH PECHEY-PHIPSON presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' School, which took place on Saturday evening last, in the school premises, at Agiary Street, Kalbadevie Road. In response to the invitations issued by Mrs. Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal a large number of Parsee and Hindu ladies, and several European ladies, were present to witness the prize-distribution ceremony. Some Mahomedan zenana ladies were also present.

At the outset Miss Shirin Maneckjee Cursetjee said : Dr. Pechey-Phipson and Ladies,—I, on behalf of the committee of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities, take this opportunity to thank you, Dr. Pechey-Phipson, for kindly consenting to preside at this prize-distribution of the Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' School, and to you, ladies, for your presence in response to the invitations of Mrs. Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal. Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and the members of the managing committee of the Charities also desire me to express on this occasion their sincere thanks to the members of the ladies' branch of the Indian National Association, who have by their frequent visits to this school shown an active interest in the welfare of the school.

The girls then went through a programme of songs, which were sung to the accompaniment of a harmonium, and the efforts of the girls were loudly applauded by the audience. Mrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal then read the following report :—

This school was founded by the late Mr. Dwarkadas Vasanji. The Charities soon after they came into existence took up the management of it in 1869. After combating successfully for a number of years against the peculiar notions then prevailing among Hindus about female education, it was able in 1884 to attract 76 girls. In 1888 the number rose to 97, and in 1891 it further rose to 111. It will be easily understood that the school could not have attained such an efficient state without strenuous efforts on the part of the managers. Female education then being in its infant stage, it was in those times found necessary to employ male teachers. This circumstance prevented many parents from sending their daughters to school, or at any rate, after they had reached the age of ten. To remedy this drawback, female-teachers were substituted for male ones as they became available. Scholarships both to encourage attendance and effeciency were also founded. While fifteen years ago the parents of a girl of ten years of age required great persuasion to allow her to continue in the school, we had at the time of the last examination no less than 22 girls of that age, including 3 girls of fifteen and upwards. This may be considered a happy omen for a bright and useful future not only for the school but for female education in general. After the resignation of the late head-mistress in December, 1891, temporary arrangements had to be made before a proper head-mistress was found. This told to a certain extent on the number as well as the efficiency of the students, especially of the upper classes. However, the school was able to present 76 girls for examination, in November last. Of these 38 were reading under the various standards. 30 of them passed under all heads, the result being 78-9 per cent. The examiner Mr. Manchubhai N. Choksey, B. A., LL. B., Inspector of the Charities' Schools, remarks in his report : " On the whole it must be said that the work of the school is satisfactorily performed." He then complains about the comparative thinness of the number of students in the upper classes, but accounts for it by the changes in the staff of teachers, and expresses a hope that the school will next year show a better result under the new but able head-mistress. During the course of the last year the school was visited by Mrs. Gostling, Miss Patel, and Mrs. James Morris, and Bai Bhikhaiji Ardesir at different times, all of whom expressed their satisfaction at the efficient condition of the school, and made some kind suggestions. I beg to thank them all on behalf of the Charities for the friendly interest they have evinced in this school. There are two endowments in connection with this school, which deserve a special mention. The first is a prize-fund, founded by Mr. Sunderdas Dharamsey in memory of his late sister Mithibai, whose name it bears. The other is also a prize-fund, founded by the late Mr. Tribhovandas Nathubhai, in memory of his wife, Dahibai, whose name it commemorates. Female education not being regarded favourably by the Hindus, a greater number of prizes is required to attract a greater number of students. It is, therefore, hoped that the example set by these gentlemen will be followed by other gentlemen. In conclusion, I beg to tender my heartfelt thanks to the President and the ladies present for their kindness in gracing this occasion by their presence.

Dr. Pechey-Phipson having kindly distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of the school, addressed the assembly as follows :—

I cannot readily express to you my satisfaction at meeting such a goodly company of Hindu ladies, interested in the education of Hindu girls, and at receiving such proofs from the scholars, that the advantages which the generosity of the liberal-minded founder of the school has secured to them, have been duly appreciated. (Applause.) Ladies, we often hear, I daresay you are tired and somewhat hurt at hearing it so often, that the education of Hindu women is in a very backward condition. But when I have time to turn to the books on my shelves, which tell of the condition of this part of India less than a century ago, of the internal dissensions and wars with which it was torn, it is no matter of surprise to me that the education of the women of this country is still in a backward state. For the cause of civilization is the cause of women, and war is the curse of both. It brings out all that is ignoble and brutish in man, it shuts women up in convents and zenanas. In a land of peace there is no need for a man to marry his daughters early, there is no bar to young girls trooping to school when there is none to make them afraid, and order and decency are maintained in the streets. And if at the present moment ten times the number of girls took advantage of this school, it would only excite a feeling of admiration in the minds of spectators and an increase of zeal in the gentlemen who form the management, who would have to set to work at once to build larger premises. So that the father and mother of each girl here present cannot too soon begin to persuade their friends to send their daughters to school. And if their efforts result in the modest amount of success represented by one new girl, I need not point out to you that the school would at once be doubled in size. I want specially to impress upon your minds that it is the multitude of small efforts which secures the large result. It is no excuse whatever for doing nothing if you say " I can do so little." That does not release you from your duty of doing that little which, added to the littles of others, would make one very great whole which would grow greater and greater as time went on. For the one girl who was brought to school by your agency would in course of time have girls of her own, whom she would of course send to school, and for whom she would demand even greater educational advantages than she had had herself : they in turn would send their children, and so on, so that not only would the present result of your small effort be great, but the future results would quite exceed your expectations. This school, I see, was taken under the management of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities in the year 1869, a year which will always be a memorable one to me, for it was in that year that I joined four other women who were bent on opening up medical education in England to women. You may think that it was an easy matter in England to accomplish such a task, but English people are quite as much the slaves of custom as the Hindus. It wasn't the custom for women to study medicine, and it took a long time to break down the prejudice against the innovation. At the outset we gave ourselves ten years in which to accomplish our purpose, but in eight years, or rather less, a college had opened its doors, and from that time one difficulty after another has disappeared, and at the present time a large number of women are studying medicine in different parts of the country, whilst a considerable number are practising already as physicians and surgeons. Ladies, I refer to this episode to impress upon you that all that is wanted to make a good cause triumphant is zeal. If you are truly zealous in the matter of Women's Education, you may hope to live to see the fruits of your labours. (Applause.) Customs, I know, are hard to break down. A great man has said that " Men are never more offended than when their ceremonies and customs are interfered with. Oppression is sometimes a proof of the esteem in which they are held ; interference with their customs is always a mark of contempt." Now there is one special custom, I suppose, which arose out of the state of war, and the constant raids of brutal marauders to which this country was subject, which has militated more than any other against the advance of education amongst women, and that is the custom of early marriages. It shows, indeed, the tremendous power of custom over the human mind that women are the chief opponents to any change in this respect. One would think that they would be most anxious to keep their girls with them as long as possible. There is nothing like a daughter, ladies, and if you keep her beside you until she reaches the age of seventeen or eighteen, she then is a real companion to you, and you have not merely a child, but a true friend for life and a support and comfort to you in old age. For your own sake, therefore, as well as for the sake of your children and your children's children, keep your daughters with you as long as you can, and whilst they are with you give them the best education possible. The objections to educating girls are, I suppose, the same all the world over. They are that education will unfit women for home duties, and that it will make them irreligious. I know these arguments were at one time dinned into my ears till I was sick of them. Now we have facts to go upon, we may safely say that the educated woman, who has gone through the discipline of school life, performs her household duties more efficiently and in less than half the time that the uneducated woman takes over them. The latter charge, I think, Hindus may safely disregard, for your learned women still appear before us in the character they have borne from time immemorial that, viz., of Punditas deeply versed in sacred lore. Such an one we hoped to have seen among us this afternoon, but unfortunately she has another engagement. I trust, however, you will all have another opportunity of meeting her and hearing from her own lips some of the wisdom she has gathered. There is one thing certainly that true learning does for us, it enables us to distinguish real religion, the worship of the true God, the Father of the spirits of just men of all ages and climes, from so-called religious customs which had in former times a meaning and a use, but which gradually have been pushed to such extremes that they are not only pernicious to mankind, but hostile to the spirit of true religion. And in this way true learning leads to true religion, and purity both of heart and life. In conclusion, ladies, I want to remind you that the learning I have been speaking of all through is not to be obtained through the memory only. Orientals, as a rule, are endowed with very retentive memories, and Hindu girls are not behind in this respect. But facts learnt by rote will profit you little. It is better to read one sentence from a good book, and think over it for half-an-hour, keeping your mind to the point, than to learn pages by rote. Memory is a useful thing, but it is by his reason that man advances and soars higher and higher. Therefore encourage your children to think and to ask questions about what they do not understand. The brain is like the hand or any other organ of the body, it requires constant practice to enable it to work well. Lessons must be thought out rather than learnt by rote, otherwise you will find that the child very soon comes to a standstill, the superstructure of education which you were building up, to your surprise falls away, because the foundations were not firmly laid in the child's mind. We must all of us congratulate the management and the head-mistress of this school upon the steady advancement it shows, especially upon the longer continuance at school of the pupils, and I can only express the hope that at no very distant date, in the course of four or five years at most, we may, some of us, have the pleasure of congratulating these elder girls upon their graduation at a Convocation of the Bombay University. (Loud applause.)

Mrs. Goverdhandas proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Pechey-Phipson for her kindly taking the trouble to preside on the occasion, Miss Shirin Maneckjee Cursetjee seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

DAMAGES AGAINST THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

JAIKISSONDAS GUNGADAS VS. THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

ON Saturday his Lordship gave judgment in this suit in which the plaintiff, a Hindoo merchant, claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 6,000 as damages sustained by him owing to their wrongful acts. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff ; the Company being represented by Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

The plaintiff, the owner of a house on the Jail Road, Oomercary, alleged that about ten years ago the defendants affixed on the front of his house two iron brackets. The standards had been fixed with bolts and screws to the side of the house and to the window frames. When they were so fixed the defendants used the standards as supports for only a few telephone wires, but latterly, in consequence of the business of the Company having increased, they had from time to time put on additional wires, there being no less than twenty-eight such wires thereon during May, 1892. Owing to the strain put on the walls of the house by the weight of the wires the walls had cracked in several places and the property materially injured. His surveyors had made a report on the building, and its dangerous condition had been reported to the police and to the Municipality, and in May, 1892, owing to the state of the premises, his tenants had to leave the front portion of the place. In June, 1892, the Municipality removed the front part of the house, it being unsafe, and if he commenced to build again he would lose much ground under the Municipal set-back rules and be put to pecuniary loss. He, therefore, claimed Rs. 6,000 as damages from the defendants, who had paid nothing for being allowed to put up the brackets and wires and had done so without the plaintiff's permission.

The defendants denied that they were liable for the damage, as due notice had been served on the owner of the house before the wires were fixed in 1882 and no complaints had been made before in respect of them. The defendants denied that the weight of, or the strain from, the wires had caused the walls of the house to crack, but alleged that the premises had been badly built, and the defects were accordingly such as to cause the walls and supports to be damaged in other ways than by the defendants, who were entitled to fix the brackets to the side of the house, which they had the right to assume as being ordinarily well-constructed. If the Court should think the defendants were liable, the latter contended that the amount of such liability should not exceed Rs. 1,000, and, with a view to prevent further litigation, were willing to pay that amount to the plaintiff in full satisfaction of his claims in the case, which the defendants submitted should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, considered that the only question for him to consider was that regarding the damages to be awarded in consequence of the cracks in the wall of the plaintiff's house which had been pulled down under the orders of the Municipal authorities. The defendants had contended they were not responsible for the whole of the damage under that head, but his Lordship said he could not consent to that suggestion as there was nothing to show that the walls of the house were so rotten as to have caused them to be pulled down. He was of opinion that the defendents were liable for all that had been done subsequent to the fixing of the wires and were therefore liable to pay for all necessary expenditure incurred by the plaintiff in re-building his walls, but as the latter had thought fit to re-build them with a better class of material his Lordship considered the defendants should only pay a proportion of the cost. He accordingly awarded the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,620 and costs remarking that the defendants could not be held liable to pay for the other improvements made to the house in regard to the roof and floorings.

RIFLE MATCH.

THE return match between the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombay Light Horse was fired off on the Colaba Rifle Range, last Saturday evening. Distances 200 and 300 yards, 10 rounds at each distance. The artillerymen were leading at both distances, their aggregates being 201 and 198 points, against 188 and 173 of the Light Horse. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt Symms	30	19	49
Trooper Clancy	17	21	38
Lce-Corpl Munro	25	24	49
Lce-Corpl Ker	20	30	50
Lce-Corpl Payne	30	17	47
Lieut Cuffe	30	20	50
Second-Lieut Moir	17	21	38
Trooper Beniston	19	21	40
Total	188	173	361
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.			
Gunner Blodwell	29	29	58
Gunner Taylor	30	25	55
Gunner Bond	28	24	52
Sergt-Maj Beckerleg	27	27	54
Sergt Jackson	29	19	48
Gunner Butler	24	23	47
Gunner Penton	17	26	43
Gunner Geddes	17	25	42
	201	198	399

It was intended that the return match to the previous Saturday's should be fired, but as the ranges required for this purpose were 200, 300, and 500 yards, and the latter range was not available, it was decided to make a match at 200 and 300 yards only.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Monday, April 24.
(Eve of Saint Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Tuesday, St. Marks Day, April 25.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain L Chandler, sailed on Saturday last for Karwar.

THE s s Start, 1,554 tons, Captain W Thompson, sailed on Saturday last for Stetlin, with a general cargo.

THE s s Glantivy, 1,921 tons, Captain W Francis, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Palermo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1469 tons, Captain W L Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last for Jedda (9th April), with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain Magenis, sailed yesterday for Cacutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col J L Hunt, Mr and Mrs L P Russell and two children and Mr T Walker.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr S Allivavy and wife, Mr Essajee and friend, Mr Allibhoy and 96 deck.

THE s s Lady Armstrong, 2,041 tons, Captain W C Abbott, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Benedict and child, Mr and Mrs Frame, Mr Frawley, Mr and Mrs Saunders and three children.

THE s s Warnambool, 2,212 tons, Captain T H Ekins, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain L Graham, Lieut Hay, Miss Bennett, Miss M J Borugh, Miss Edith Borugh, Miss Louisa Borugh and Master Thos Borugh.

THE B I S N Co's Assyria, 969 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 16 cases opium and the following passengers :—Mr Simpson, Mr S Mahomed, Mr F Roger, Mr and Mrs Van Somerin and four children, Mrs Kelly and four children, Mr Ferguson, Mr and Mrs Buchanan, infant and nurse, Captain Percival, Mr J Mavrogardots, Mr Steedman, Mr H Mande, Major Owens and 143 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T R Gillett, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Aga Mahomed Ebrahim Kohee Saheb, two ladies and two children, Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed, Mr J Mahomed, Mr Abdool Eazizbin Mahomed Aga Shaik Mahomed, Dr Wilson, Mr Jassum Angur, Mr Goolam Hoosein Taleb, Mr Ebrahim Jalabhoy and three others, Bai Sarabai, Mr Cassum Khakee and wife, Mr Khakeebhoy Dhimjee, Mr Mahomed Nurani Bhasha and two ladies and child, Mr Abdool Latiff, Mr E C O'Brien, Hajee Alli Khadam, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Assyria (s)	Grier	Busreh, April 8.
	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Jedda, April 9.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, April 17.
	Nairang (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, March 31.
23	Vera (brig)	Bimberg	Karachi, April 18.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, April 20.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Lady Armstrong (s)	Abbott	Havre, &c.
	Carthage (s)	De Horne	London, &c.
	Warnambool (s)	Ekins	Antwerp.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Chandler	Karwar.
23	Start (s)	Thompson	Stetlin.
	Glantivy (s)	Francis	Genoa, &c.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Hoseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Mecca, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

City of Venice (s), 2201, Campbell
Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Samoa (s), 4567, Adams
Sheikh (s), 2862, Newey
Warrnambool (s), 2216, Ekins
Castlegarth (s), 1673, Nicol
Elwick (s), 1577, Steele
Kt Commander (s), 2731, Thomas
Cumeria (s), 1994, New
Melbridge (s), 1855, Barge
Etona (s), 1613, Enlight
Frey (s), 1961, Bentzon
Longstone (s) 1515, Darley
Rheinfels (s), 1773, Webber
Bengore Head (s), 1619, Smith
R Rubattinro (s), 3044, Merello
Glantivy (s), 1922, Francis
Thyra (s), 2244, Dunning
Lady Armstrong (s), 2042, Abbott
Birdoswald (s), 1921, Newton
Chatfield (s), 1904, McFee
Imperatrix (s), 244, Egger
Lobelia (s), 1913, Owens
Kt Errant (s), 2741 Mathews
Start (s), 1554, Thompson
Niagara (s), 1978, McConoch
Ailsa Craig (s), 2189
Carradale (s), 2270, Dickman
Longships (s), 2843, Whyte
Loch Etive (s), 1397, Young
St Fillans (s), 1937, FitzGerald
Willow Branch (s), 2148, Ritson
Bormida (s), 1499, Ansaldo
Brindisi (s), 1646, Blackburn
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Nizam (s), 1615, Dias
Rohilla (s), 2175, Nantes
Surat (s), 1677
Venetia (s), 1551, Leigh
Hale Wood, 2100 Galt
Kt of St John (s), 2248, Billett
Altmore (s), 1297, Watson
C Fraser (s), 1330, Henderson
C Macalister (s), 1473, Leslie
C Macnab (s), 1473, Wakeford
Earl of Shaftesbury (sp), Maynaro

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Pigeon, Gray
H M S Plassey, Gunn
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
I M S Dalhousie, Black
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Canning, Chandler.
R I M S Clive, Street

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—20 bales wool, L Ookerda ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 55 bales wool, Jadowjee Carra ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Rowjee ; 30,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts linseed and 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

City of Venice s—55 tons bonemeal, Sowjee and Buxey ; 2,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 120 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Frey s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Etona s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co.

FOR STETLIN.

Start s—150 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—440 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh s—220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Owen Okell ; 2,960 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,185 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Castlegrath s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 8,999 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts rapesed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Eliwick s—4,002 cwts linseed Owen and Okell ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cameria s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, the Bombay Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thyra s—5 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co.

Bengore Head s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thyra s—3,000 cwts linseed, Kilick Nixen and Co ; 310 bales cotton, Finlay Muiur and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, R Kader-Bhoy ; 910 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lobelia s—2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chatfeld s—330 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 15.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 22.

The s. s. Oriental arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 22.

The s. s. Shanghai arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

In the Manchester Market demand for light qualities for India continues.

7 lbs. 39 in. Shirtings	6-1½
8¼ lbs. " "	6-4½
40s Mule Twist	8⅝
2¾ per cent. Consols	99⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	53,000	bales.
" " Surats	nil	"
" " Imports of Cotton	41,000	"
" " Surats	2,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,575,000	"
" " Surats	15,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,900	"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, Unattached List, on leave, from Deolalee.

APRIL 22.

Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A Genl, for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Cameron, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, Med, on leave, from Benares.
Michell, Col, Bengal, 13th Infy, on leave, from Dinapur.
East, Major-Genl, Ms, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Spratt, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Kirk, Capt, Bengal, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Brown, Capt, Bengal, 7th Dgn Guards, on furlough, from Nowshera.
Barnaby, Major, Bengal, 13th East Surrey Regt, on leave, from Agra.
Purvis, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavy, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22.

Trigear, Col, Bengal, off leave, to Lucknow.
Purvis, Lt, 3rd, Bo Cavy, on leave, to England.
Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo Vol Rifles, on leave, to Nainital.
Barnaby, Major, Bengal, 13th Survey Regt, on leave, to England.
Hay, Lt, Bo, 7th Infy, on leave, to Europe.
Brown, Capt, Bengal, 37th Dgn Guards, on furlough, to Europe.
Kirk, Capt, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Spratt, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, to England.
East, Major-Genl, Ms, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, to England.
Michell, Col, Bengal, 13th Infy, on leave, to England.
Wright, Surge-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.
Leigh, Col, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.
Harrison, Major, Bengal, R E, on furlough, to England.
Mann, Lt, 36th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Maltby, Major, Bengal, 1st Infy H C, on leave, to England.
Russell, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Radcliff, Capt, Ms, 3rd Burma Regt, on leave, to England.
Davidson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Infy, on leave, to England.
Bayley, Lt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Combe, Capt, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Ross-Johnson, Lt, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Gore, Major, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Pitman, Lt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Cameron, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A Genl for M on duty, to Poona.
Pringle, Capt, Bo, Unattaced List, on leave, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th April.

1. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2. Extract from District and Garrison orders :—No. 1453, Volunteers (Leave).—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows :—Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble. L. H. Bayley, Aide-de-Camp, Commandant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 23rd April to 10th June, 1893, both days inclusive.

3. Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, having proceeded on leave of absence, Major R. S. Brown, assumes command of the Regiment from this date.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut. H. R. H. Wilkinson, from 21st April to 21st June 1893, both days inclusive.

5. Captain S. Tomlison will take over command of letter F Company from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their swords to Head-Quarters for the Annual Inspection. Belts should be retained.

By Order,
Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. C A Bell, Asst Magte and Collr, Purnea, is transferred to the headquarers station of the Muzaffarpur district.

Mr Arthur Goodeve Chuckerbutty, Asst Magte and Collr is allowed leave for 6 months.

Maj R F Byars, Cassipore Artillery Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for 6 months and a-half.

Mr C M Brett, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, is allowed leave for 6 weeks.

Mr C F Manson, Depy Magte and Depy Collr. Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for 2 months and 15 days.

Mr W Delevingne, Asst Magte and Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C F Manson, or until further orders.

The services of Mr M F Beamish, Dist Supdt of Police, Pabna, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department.

Mr W A Gayer, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, 24 Parganas, is appointed to be an Asst Supdt of Police of the 3rd grade, vice Mr C E Briscoe.

Mr H Munro, Dist Supdt of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for 2 months.

Mr A A Campbell, Asst Supdt of Police, Gaya, is appointed to have charge of the district police of Shahabab, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Munro, or until further orders.

The Rev W A G Lackman is appointed to act Sir Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, during the absence, on leave, of the Venble W MacCarthy, or until futher orders.

Mr A B Kennedy, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, has been granted furlough for 7 months.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF APRIL, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head " Wind " gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·630	E	3	92·0	61·8	44	0·12	5·30	+2·39
Agra	29·619	S E	9	101·0	76·4	36	..	2·38	+1·23
Cawnpore	29·685	S S E	8	101·5	68·6	68	0·05	4·32	...
Allahabad	...								
Jhansi	29·631	S W	3	107·0	79·7	27	0·01	2·35	+0·87
Jacobabad	29·576	E	3	112·2	74·7	27	...	3·79	+3·07
Karachi	29·653	W S W	16	96·0	76·5	91	..	4·26	+2·34
Jeypore	...						...		
Ajmere	29·632	W	15	102·9	81·5	38	...	2·37	+1·50
Deesa	29·705	S W	10	105·9	72·8	33	...	0·61	+0·18
Ahmedabad	29·741	S S W	3	104·8	75·1	59	...	0·46	..
Rajkot	29·746	W	13	104·9	72·8	62	..	0·50	..
Veraval	29·783	N W	7	85·1	78·3	91	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	29·711	S W	12	101·8	74·6	40	..	2·32	+1·62
Indore	29·719	W	6	101·0	75·6	65	..	1·59	+0·59
Saugor	29·671	N E	6	100·4	73·1	30	0·03	5·47	+2·85
Jubbulpore	29·712	N W	4	102·0	72·6	30	..	5·55	+2·93
Hoshangabad	29·701	W S W	3	104·5	74·2	30	..	3·37	+1·59
Khandwa	29·730	W	10	104·2	78·3	39	..	3·19	+1·80
Raipur	29·682	W S W	6	106·5	79·1	26	..	4·96	+2·52
Nagpur	29·661	N W	10	106·3	74·1	24	..	7·49	+4·69
Amraoti	29·718	W	8	104·2	73·8	25	..	7·04	+4·76
Akola	29·704	W	9	110·6	72·7	40	..	6·97	+4·01
Surat	29·785	S W	F	98·2	78·1	82	...	0·27	+0·02
Malegaon	29·770	W S W	11	102·3	74·1	80	..	0·84	−0·71
Bombay	29·842	S	8	87·4	77·6	81	..	0·83	−0·04
Poona	29·837	WN W	13	101·0	66·4	50	...	0·64	−1·40
Sholapur	29·844	E S E	8	104·7	70·1	37	..	4·17	+2·03
Ratnagiri	29·859	S S E	6	90·3	75·9	69	..	1·26	+0·27
Belgaum	29·839	S E	..	95·8	64·8	75	..	1·23	−1·96
Goa	29·874	S E	9	92·1	79·4	69	...	2·50	..
Karwar	29·868	N E	4	90·3	80·6	79	...	1·92	−1·23
Mangalore	29·8·7	E	2	91·3	80·9	70	...	4·84	+0·80
Calicut	29·855	N E	10	92·8	74·5	85	0·32	5·09	−4·61
Cochin	29·871	N E	F	93·3	74·7	80	0·33	16·91	+2·31
Bangalore	29·888	S W	8	95·2	65·5	72	0·40	2·53	−3·38
Secunderabad	29·788	S W	7	102·7	76·8	60	0·03	10·21	+7·07
Masuliptm.	29·792	S S W	11	94·1	79·6	82	..	1·49	−7·24
Bellary	29·854	S W	8	98·5	76·9	65	...	1·68	−1·41
Cuddapah	29·812	N N W	...	108·3	76·3	63	0·13	2·64	−4·66
Madras	29·803	W	14	87·2	79·1	91	..	7·59	−17·48
Coimbatore	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·795	S W	4	104·1	80·8	55	...	2·72	−10·00
Negapatam	29·790	E S E	7	94·5	79·8	80		15·13	−18·38
Colombo	29·839	S	9	85·0	73·0	86	6·33	35·25	−3·23

In column " Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall at Karachi, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Akola, Amraoti and Malegaon, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been small and irregular. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are steep over nearly the whole country. Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Negapatam, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Cawnpore, easterly on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar and Saugor, and westerly, south-westerly and north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Rajkot and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj and Neemuch, 16 at Akola, 14 at Secunderabad, 12 at Malegaon and 10 at Rajkot, Indore, Khandwa, Aurangabad and Masulipatam. The day and night temperature variations continue to be irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places, and the skies are very cloudy at Karachi, Calicut and Cochin and partially clouded in the Madras Presidency and at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Goa, Mangalore, Bombay, Surat, Raipur, Veraval and Cawnpore. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Delhi, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Saugor, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The isobars indicate that the unsettled weather conditions which yesterday appeared far to the south-westwards of Mangalore out at sea have advanced northwards and strongly squally winds accompanied by rain appear to be blowing to the south-westwards of Karwar. Indeed, the weather conditions are very unsettled, and as the pressure changes on and off the West Coast are moonsoon-like, rain will probably fall on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar also. Abnormals indicate a small depression over Lower Sind and strong winds accompanied by rain are probable there. They also indicate another depression off Negapatam in the Bay, and the weather seems to be very unsettled there also. Conditions are favourable for scattered local showers over nearly the whole country. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Ratanagiri are steep, and fresh to strong winds are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ. in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

JUST RECEIVED Per s. s. Thisbe.—EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8-0, 2, and 1-8-0 per 100 respectively. These Cigarettes are expressly manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co. have a VACANCY for a smart GIRL, as Operator. Apply between 10 and 12, Manager's Office.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON. MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

TO LET upper storeyed Bungalow newly built at Junction of Tardeo and Gowalia Tank Roads, close to Grant Road Station. Apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Hornby Road, Standard Building.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, "Bombay View," formerly known as the "Folly," one of the best houses on the Hill. Commodious and Airy, and commanding a Beautiful View. For Plan, &c., apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

TO LET.—An UPPER STOREYED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from April next. Apply to Mr. EDULJI RUSTAMJEE REPORTER, Indo-China Mill Office, Rampart Row.

PANCHGANI TO LET, for the Hot Season, several well furnished HOUSES, Cool, and favourably situated. For particulars of Rent, &c., Apply to J. J. AIKIN.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, at Panchgani, a NURSE, European or Eurasian, to take entire charge of a child 4 months old. Salary offered Rs. 30. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating whether European or Eurasian to "C. R.," care of Superintendent, Panchgani.

STABLING WANTED, in Fort, for one Horse and Cart. Apply "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, to take entire charge of a child 2 years old. A well-recommended Ayah might suit. No Eurasian need apply. Address "444," care of this Office.

WANTED, from early May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW for 6 months, Malabar or Cumballa Hill preferred.—Address "A.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

RECEIVED Symphonia Organs with 3 music rolls and case complete. Rs 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents :—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co ; PHILLIPS & Co ; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

TEAS ! TEAS ! !—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. ; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. ; Pekoe Souchong As. 14 per lb. ; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Oilmanstores.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

COFFEE !—Try our COFFEE without fear. It can be RETURNED if not APPROVED. Despatch your orders without fear, for you can not be DECEIVED—EDWARDS and Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co. Sole Agents.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PEARSE'S AERATED WATERS are the Purest and most delicious. Soda, As. 6 per doz. ; Lemonade, As. 8 a doz. ; Tonic, Gingerale, Raspberry, &c., As. 10 a doz. ; Pick-me-up Re. 1 a doz. ; Vivo Re. 1-8 a doz,—Apollo Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY WORKS.—KRISHNA and the GOPIA, four Plaques of Whimsical combinations, taken from old Prints—Photographs at Shewshunker Narayen, Esplanade, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

THE SYNDICATE invite applications for the Government of India Scholarship, appointment to which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, the 19th of June, 1893.

The regulations relating to the Scholarship will be found at pages 325 and 326 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93.

D. MacDONALD, M. D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 11th April, 1893.

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I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

THIRTY-EIGHT pence per oz. was still the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £63⅛ ; and in New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value at 83½, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 170,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·40 to 83·60 cents per oz. With the above exception, London Stock Exchange quotations were unchanged; but the market rates of discount were put up ⅛ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1½ and 1⅞ per cent., respectively. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £90,000 in Silver to Bombay. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day's London financial quotations show no change ; and in New York the price of Bar Silver has remained at 83½ cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London, however, being ⅛ per cent. lower, at 4·89 dollars.

The London Sheep Skin sale closed yesterday, Madras prime qualities having ruled 1d. per lb. higher, and Bombay common qualities ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher ; 610,000 skins found buyers out of the 630,000 offered.

The Wheat and Linseed markets showed no further change. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,170,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet ; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7-16d. per lb. ; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for August-September. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals, Westerns, Tinnevellys, and Coconadas were all ⅛d. per lb., lower. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales.

In the Manchester Market the demand for light qualities for India continued ; but quotations came lower at 6s. 1½d. for 39in. 7 lb. Shirtings, and 6s. 4½d. for 8¼ lbs. 40s Mule Twist was ⅛d. lower, at 8 5-8d. per lb.

To-day, the price of ready Mid.-Americans in Liverpool has receded 1-16d. to 4 3/8d. per lb. ; and Arrivals are 7-64d. lower in all positions ; East Indians being unchanged in value. The market closed quiet this afternoon ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull ; the Sales having been 7,000 bales ; and the Imports 9,000 bales. The Manchester market has been steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday exceeded those of the week preceding by 8,000 bales, at 53,000 bales, the amount forwarded to consumers having been 1,000 bales greater, at 50,000 bales. The week's Imports were 7,000 bales more, at 41,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 15,000 bales ; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 130,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier by 395,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was 40,000 bales less than the previous Friday's estimate ; but of Surats there was the same quantity in sight ; and the figures which we give below now show a decrease in the total Supply of 404,000 bales compared with last year's, but an increase of 628,000 bales as against those in the year before ; and in the case of East Indians a falling off of 99,000 bales and 262,000 bales, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday, and Arrivals had declined 1-32d. ; the spot rate showing an advance of 9-16d. compared with that ruling on the corresponding day last year, but a decline of 5-16d. against the rate in 1891.

A further drop of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Upland Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7⅞ cents per lb. ; and Futures, for July, were 12 points lower, at 7·79 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the total figures for this season show a decrease of 1,993,000 bales, and of 1,840,000 bales, compared with last season, and the year before, respectively.

To-day another decline of 1-16 cent has been established in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 7 13-16 cents, while July Futures are 13 points down, at 7·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 6,000 bales, going against 8,000 bales last year, and the same the year before. The Cotton in sight was 6,160,000 bales compared with 6,110,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	42,000	42,000	64,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	35,000	25,000	69,000
" " Continent.......	31,000	45,000	31,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,657,000	6,650,000	6,497,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,889,000	2,902,000	2,889,000
" " to Continent do.	1,704,000	2,208,000	2,256,000
" Stock in the Ports	690,000	858,000	527,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,850,000	4,253,788	3,292,100
" Surats	300,000	399,390	562,070
For the United Kingdom only the figures are —			
Stock in Liverpool	1,575,000	1,705,160	1,180,320
" London	5,000	18,000	17,000
American Afloat	100,000	95,000	150,000
East Indian "	17,000	20,000	30,000
Total ...	1,697,000	1,838,160	1,377,320
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-16d.	3 7-8d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	3 3-16d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	½d.	11-16d.	15-16d.

Locally, Cotton has been quiet to-day with a small business passing, and prices have given way Re. 1 per candy. Purchases by exporters sum up 450 bales, consisting of 200 Bengals, at Rs. 198-202 ; 150 Broach, at Rs. 230-2 ; and 100 Palitana, at Rs. 224 ; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, made up of 450 Palitana, at Rs. 223-8½ ; 150 Broach, at Rs. 234 ; 100 each of Akote, at Rs. 211 ; Mowa, at Rs. 225 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 190 ; and 50 each of Cutchi, at Rs. 215 ; and Morvi, at Rs. 223 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent for export, in a quiet market. Prices have given way half-an-anna per cwt., all round, and we now quote :—

		Rs.			
White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	4	11	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	10	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi............	"	4	9	3	"
Red Delhi..................	"	4	6	0	"
Hard Yellow	"	5	3	6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	8	0	"
Hard Red	"	4	13	0	"

SEEDS have been steady in tone, but with only a small demand from shippers ; and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..................	10,132	bales.
Wheat..................	57,148	cwts.
Linseed	32,920	"
Rapeseed	85,557	"
Gingelly	907	"
Poppyseed...............	8,641	"
Groundnuts	13,927	"
Castorseed	4,129	"
Rice	50,626	"

FREIGHTS, as usual on mail-day, have been quiet, and little fresh business has transpired ; we hear, however, of some ready tonnage having been taken at 15s. 6d. per ton.

Exchange opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2⅝d. and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, for near business, and at which only a very moderate business was reported ; and for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d., for April delivery, 1s. 2¾d. for May, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for June have been the ruling rates, without attracting sellers, the usual Saturday slackness of business having been increased by the arrival of the inward mail before the departure of the outward steamer. The market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 2 5-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·55¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull, and Fours have been quoted at 104½ for Money ; 104 9-16 for the May settlement ; and 104⅝ for the June account, with sellers in all positions at the rates ; but, towards the close, rates improved to the extent of 1-16 per cent., 104 9-16 having been the closing quotation for Money.

SHARES have been neglected, and quotations are unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—March 27, at The Grove, Westward Ho, wife of Major W S Hewett, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ORCHARD—March 18, at Oratavia, Tenerife, Major-Gen Joseph White Orchard, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 68.

STRICKLAND—March 30, at Ealing, Grace J Strickland, widow of the late Lieut W Strickland, 6th Regt, Madras Native Inf, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAITHFULL—April 10, at Kohat, the wife of Captain W Faithfull, 21st P I, of a daughter.

MACFARLAINE—April 7, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of R M MacFarlaine, Esq, L C E, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Shikarpur Canals, Sind Irrigation, of a son.

PARKES—April 10, at Amritsar, the wife of B Parkes, Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATH.

MALCOLM—April 17, at Meerut, suddenly, George, the dearly loved son of Captain Pulteney Malcolm, IVth Goorkhas, and S S O, Meerut.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1893.

THE Second Reading of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill was carried in the early hours of Saturday morning by a majority of forty-three, in a House of 651 members. The majority was exactly that to which the Ministerial strength was raised when Sir William Wedderburn was elected to fill the vacant seat in Banffshire. The debate on the second reading began on the 6th instant, the Thursday after the Easter holidays—"your scant and skinny holidays," as Mr. Gladstone called them—and occupied the valid portion of sixteen days. It was the hope of the Government to bring the debate to a conclusion on Tuesday last ; and it was the desire of the Opposition to protract it until Friday next. The Ministerialists agreed to speak but little during the first five days, and not at all after that, leaving the speakers on the other side to speak to empty benches. The Opposition resolved to discuss the Bill "clause by clause and line by line," so as to occupy more than half the time available before Whitsuntide. The result has been practically a compromise. The Debate was got through in two days over a fortnight. When Mr. Gladstone rose at a quarter to four on Friday afternoon to move the second reading of the most important measure of the Session, there were scarcely a hundred members in the House, and there was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm either for or against the Bill. The number increased later on but never rose above two hundred. The leaders of the Opposition were absent, according to the *Times'* political notes, to show their resentment at the curtailment of the Easter Holidays, while two hundred and fifty members had paired until the following Monday. At the close of the Debate on Saturday morning, the aspect of the House was very different. Nearly every member was present, the House being crammed in every part, and the greatest excitement prevailing. Mr. Balfour spoke and Mr. Gladstone wound up the Debate. The Leader of the Opposition, fresh from Ulster, based his eloquent speech on two propositions—that the Bill to amend the Government of Ireland is merely a concession to agitation and crime, and that a million and a half of Protestants in Ireland are prepared to resist the Bill by force. It is evident that the leader of the Opposition has not been influenced by the remonstrances of the *Saturday Review*, which some three weeks ago, expressed strong disapproval of placing in the forefront of the resistance to the Government policy a local question which distracts the attention of the public from the Imperial considerations which must chiefly influence the result.

Mr. Gladstone rose at midnight, when most people of his age are in bed, to reply, and closed the Debate, in what is described as a most stirring and vigorous speech. He charged the Opposition with having been guilty of extreme exaggeration and of baseless prophecy, and accused Mr. Goschen of having grossly misrepresented the financial clauses of the Bill. As the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer was at the pains to show that the Irish Government would not have the wherewithal, under the Bill, to balance their budget, it seems to have been an oversight on the part of Mr. Gladstone not to have recognised in Mr. Goschen a useful ally, who incontinently demolished Mr. Balfour's charge, that the financial proposals of the Bill handed over £17,000,000 of the money of the British tax-payer as a war contribution to a victorious enemy. The Debate on the Second Reading, as was inevitable, lost much of its interest through the previous discussion of the measure at great length on the first reading, when all the arguments for and against were made familiar to the House and the public. Reuter has telegraphed that the arguments were for the most part a repetition of those made in January. When the principles of the Bill were fully debated on the first reading, there was really nothing new left to be said on the second reading ; the details, of course, will have to be threshed out in Committee. Mr. Gladstone's speech moving the second reading was regarded by some of the Home papers as indicating the drift which things are likely to take in Committee on one or two important points. While stating that the proposals of the Bill were before the House, and that there was no present intention on the part of the Government to change them "except on one or two particulars," the Prime Minister intimated that though his mind is now made up in favour of the retention of the Irish members, the question is open whether they be retained for Imperial purposes only, or for all purposes. When the Debate was nearing its close, as we have learned by telegraph, he declined to state whether he regarded the retention of the Members as vital to the Bill. He was at some pains to show that he had somewhat exaggerated the inconveniences of the retention, which had led to a false impression. "During the last sixty years there have been only twelve occasions on which a vote of the House of Commons displaced a Government" and not one of them was on a British question ; eight of them were Imperial, and the other four were Irish. The inconvenience of the "in-and-out" system would not, he imagined, be very frequently experienced. The assumption that eighty Irish Members will habitually attend in the House of Commons, he regards as baseless, for most of them will be members of the Irish House and will have other, and for them more, important business to attend to. It is pretty evident from this exposition that the Ministry looks forward to a modification in Committee of the Bill, when Clause Nine is reached. The other particular to which change is looked forward to, is doubtless that relating to the financial adjustment, on which both the Opposition and the Nationalists will have a good deal to say.

The other provisions of the measure will doubtless be vigorously attacked by the Opposition, but there seems at present no reason to doubt that the Ministerial majority of forty-three will carry the Bill successfully through the ordeal which undoubtedly awaits it. The Committee stage will not, however, be arrived at immediately. Sir William Harcourt's Budget will have to be taken, and as it is expected to cover much debatable ground it will occupy many nights between this and Whitsuntide. It is not likely that the Government of Ireland Bill can be read a third time before the middle or end of June when it will in the usual course find its way to the House of Lords. In the Upper Chamber we know from reiterated statements of the leaders of the Opposition that the Bill will be thrown out. Lord Salisbury has said once again this last week, that the House of Lords will not be deterred by any threat from exercising its powers, and rejecting the Bill. This frankness is not altogether on the lines of Lord Palmerston's dictum, that you should never begin with an *ultimatum*. It certainly facilitates the task of the Government in passing the Bill through the House of Commons, for Members must be naturally less exacting when they are told beforehand that whatever the Bill may be, it will not be allowed to survive the second reading in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone would not be so eager to press forward the Bill, if he had reason to apprehend that the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords might obligingly pass the Bill, and thus at once destroy the Government majority in the House of Commons. Were Lord Beaconsfeld in Lord Salisbury's place he would certainly have taken care to leave friends and enemies in doubt as to his intentions up to the last moment. It is one of the crucial facts of the situation that were the Government to succeed in placing their Bill on the Statute Book they would become a minority, and their places would be taken by the Opposition. And then the new Government could forthwith do what the Duke of Devonshire predicts they will if the necessity arise—reverse the legislation of their predecessors.

IN the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* two articles contributed by Mussulman gentlemen put the question of the neglect of the principle *audi alteram partem*, just raised by the Khedive Abbas, in a new and somewhat striking light. One of the writers, no less a personage than Muley Ali Ben Abdes Salam, Shereef of Wazan, who claims that his English parentage on his mother's side is a guarantee that he is not animated by any hostility to England, sets forth what he describes as the truth in regard to the recent difficulties in Morocco. While the number of Europeans of the poorer class settled in Morocco was inconsiderable, no difficulty was found in maintaining order and no complaints arose. But in 1892 robberies and assaults increased in frequency in the lower haunts, where Europeans of divers nationalities kept cafés and gambling dens. Sir C. Euan Smith was commissioned by his colleagues to bring this to the notice of the Sultan, and to request the creation of a properly-paid police force ; and he urged that it should be placed under a European officer. The Sultan agreed to organise a police force, but placed it under the command of a Native officer. The Governor of Tangier, who is a favourite with Europeans, represented to the Foreign representatives that it would be advisable to order all taverns and coffee-houses, Native and European, to be closed at a reasonable hour instead of being kept open all night. The proposal was agreed to, and it was notified that at a certain date all such houses should close at half-past ten at night. The notification was angrily discussed in the foreign press in Tangier, and in every café. The Spaniards of the lower class declared beforehand that they would knife any native policeman that dared to lay hands on them. On the first night of the closing the police were resisted ; they used their batons on the Spaniards, and one of the latter was shot by a policeman who fired off his gun. The Spaniard was a native of Gibraltar, and, of course, a British subject ; it was said he was drunk when he fought the police. An ultimatum was presented by the British authorities, demanding £1,000 compensation, the punishment of the policeman and the public reprimand of the Sultan's authorities in Tangier. Three of the guards were arrested, and the force became "a mockery and a delusion." It was an invitation to the lower class Europeans to break out again, as the guard would not dare to resist them ; when they did the Sultan would be called upon to make good the damage incurred. Safir Bey A Rashidi, the other Mahomedan writer, gives the French as well as the British a bit of his mind about their doings in Egypt ; "French and Russian and English and Italian, and all races come for gain to Egypt, and make false claims and get large compensations." "The people of Egypt were lambs before Alexandria was bombarded, and Arabi taken into captivity, and the Soudan abandoned, which with the help of our Khalifa we had ruled twenty years in peace, and for wishing to retain which the Egyptian Ministers were dismissed by Lord Granville in 1884 in a letter which was wrongly applied in a recent discussion as touching the undoubted right of our Effendi, the Khedive, to appoint his Ministers, which is a totally different thing." It is strange, he observes, that those nations in whose homes there is so much misery, and vice, and tyranny, are anxious to deliver the oppressed of one another and not their own ! The French grieve over the oppressed Irish, the English over the oppressed Russians, and the Russians long to free the oppressed Bulgarians and Armenians. Africa has been divided amongst the nations of Europe, in order to sell their goods and get produce by paying the sons of the soil the smallest remuneration. And he contrasts this with the merciful and generous system regulated by Mahomed, which raises the slave, gives him a place in the house of his master, who cares for him when he is weak and ill, and supports him in his old age. The European "teaches him intoxicating drink" and leaves him to die of hunger and "the thirst of vanities" when he can no longer work. "As for the French," he exclaims, "whose manners are light and whose joke is heavy" they objected to "the arrangement with Wolff in 1887 by which the English occupation would have ended in 1891." They spoke about occupying Syria and they have ruined Egypt by the construction of the Suez Canal, which has cost the lives of thousands of badly-fed labourers obliged to work for nothing, and when they were dead, compensation was sought for bringing foreigners. This writer cannot be congratulated on his skill in writing English ; but he has a good deal to say for himself.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI having given up all hope of securing a day for his motion respecting the Indian currency, intends, if he is in order, to call attention to the matter when the House goes into Committee of Supply. He will propose that no change be made in the present system until the House of Commons has been consulted. The permanent staff of the India Office will open wide their eyes when they hear what the member for tral Finsbury has in store for them. He proposed to move for a return showing for years 1880-81 and 1890-91—(1) the agri tural wealth per head of the population, each province to be distinguished, &c. ; (2) the total taxation per head, everything included; (3) the total payments of cultivators per acre ; (4) the percentage of payment compared with gross produce; and (5) the value of agricultural produce per head, and a stamp duty per head. He will further ask that references be given to the details from which the results are worked out. If the hon. gentleman goes on at this rate the officials of the India Office will not have to complain of want of employment. It is officially stated that Captain Penton, Mr. Dadabhai's "tie" in Central Finsbury, does not intend to offer himself as a candidate again, and recommends Mr. Baumann as a substitute. The captain, it seems, has had sufficient of Parliamentary life, and the wonder is that a man, situated as he is, should ever have cared to enter the House of Commons as member for a busy London constituency. In one sense Mr. Baumann, if he slips into Captain Penton's shoes, will be a less formidable opponent than Captain Penton, but he has the gift of ready speech, is a man of democratic sympathies, and not afraid of going against his party if he thinks they are wrong. But he is hated by the Metropolitan Radicals for his attacks on the London County Council, and may think twice before he offers himself for an almost purely working-class constituency.

THE *Times* to hand by the mail publishes an article of over two columns' length on Lord Roberts' brilliant military career, and mentions, we fancy for the first time in a definite form that in August last he refused the Governorship of Malta "on the ground that if he were to live out of England it would be in India he would choose to serve." It is gratifying to see that the writer does justice to the part taken by Sir Donald Stewart in originating the defensive works that Lord Roberts carried to completion. The services in this respect of Sir D. Stewart have been too often ignored, as Lord Roberts would be the first to recognise.

MR. FISHER UNWIN, the publisher, informs us that Madame Ragozin, who is writing one of the volumes on India for his well-known series, "The Story of the Nations," expects to finish her labours in time to enable it to appear about Christmas. She deals with "Vedic India." Mr. Rhys Davids is writing the volume on "Buddhist India," and Mr. Stanley Poole that on "Mahomedan India." Mdme. Ragozin who wrote on Chaldea for the same series, is a Frenchwoman : her husband is, we believe, of Russian nationality.

IT may interest the Bombay friends of Professor James Darmesteter to learn that he has had to decline a very tempting and lucrative offer to deliver a course of lectures in the United States. His academical and literary duties in Paris absorb the best part of his working time, and he has been compelled more than once to refuse invitations to read papers before learned societies in London.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by last Saturday's mail steamer were the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, of the Bombay High Court, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. J. Macpherson, and Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, barristers-at-law, Dr. R. N. Khory, and Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, a member of the Municipal Standing Committee and Corporation, and a solicitor of the High Court. A goodly number of the friends of the gentlemen assembled at the Apollo Bunder to wish them *bon voyage* ; and with regard to the native passengers, the presentation of floral gifts as a sign of good-luck formed an indispensable feature of the leave-taking ceremony. Dr. R. N. Khory was met at the Bunder by Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Sorabjee Maneckjee Kanga, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. M. M. Cama, and a large number of Parsee ladies. A larger assemblage greeted Mr. A. M. Dharamsi at the same place, among whom were Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Hon. Fazulbhai Visram, Messrs. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, K. N. Kabrajee, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Rustom K. R. Cama, Jehangir K. R. Cama, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Mir Sarfaraz Ali, Hassumbhai Visram, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalljee, Chubildas Laloobhoy, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Budroodin Sulleiman, &c.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Gen. Sir Henry Bates, £45,800 (the bequests include £100 to the Soldiers' Daughters' Home and the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society ; all the residue of his property Sir Henry Bates left in trust—as to one-third for Col. Robert Bates, and as to the remaining two thirds for Lady Pycroft) ; Col. the Hon. Oliver G. P. Montagu, £80,600 ; Mr. W. Hazlitt, £12,100 ; Rev. Samuel Paynter, £110,000 ; Mr. Henry Gore Chandless, £109,000 ; Miss Edith Carlile, £62,000 ; Mr. Charles Moston, £60,000 ; Miss Fanny Bouverie, £54,000 ; Mr. William Ashley Clayton, £35,000 ; Miss Emily Barclay, £28,000 ; Lieut.-Col. Patrick Lindesay, £22,000 ; Miss Helen Farquhar, £21,000 ; Miss Charlotte Leycester, £8,500 ; Col. Sir Walter Barttelot, £68,400 ; and Mr. Thomas Tilling, £74,800.

SIR GERALD PORTAL, before leaving Zanzibar for Uganda, sent a report to Lord Rosebery on the reforms which he had carried out in the island, and this was published on April 5. Owing to the maladministration of the Sultan's finances, embarrassment must have quickly ensued. Few accounts were kept, statistical returns were unknown, such moneys as could be collected by the Customs officials were paid into the Palace, and paid out again indiscriminately to a clamorous crowd of adherents who lived on the Sultan's bounty. The total expenditure was last year Rs. 1,056,220-3-3 Of this sum, more than Rs. 484,000 was absorbed by the Sultan and "his surroundings" at the Palace, while the army and police cost Rs. 182,675 Part of the revenue consists of dividends on £200,000 paid by Germany for the purchase of their holding on the mainland. But no dividends were paid until August, "as it was found, after the Sultan had consented to the re-organisation of his finances, that he had largely overdrawn his account." Sir Gerald arranged, in October, 1891, that the Sultan should receive a fixed monthly stipend, placed the finances under British control, and started a water service, a property transfer registration office, liquor licenses, stamps for declarations of the value of goods, and Government warehouses, each of which is bringing in a regular sum to the island exchequer. Barring a cyclone of clove disease it is hoped that there will be a surplus at the beginning of next year.

REUTER reports that Hamed bin Thwain, the new Sultan, has agreed to remove the fort of Zanzibar, which has long been regarded as a reproach to the town. He has also announced his intention of liberating nine hundred of the late Sultan's slaves.

THE illness of Lord Brassey is causing his relatives and friends a good deal of anxiety. The patient, who is suffering from an affection of the throat, is about to go abroad to see if a change of air will benefit his condition.

CHOLERA is reported to be spreading in Russia—at Nijni-Novgorod, Oreland, and Yaroslav, in the province of Kieff, in Moscow, Astrakhan, and Central Russia. It has broken out in some of the frontier districts of Austria. The *Times* states that at Lorient, on the French coast, between Brest and Nantes, cholera has caused nearly seventy deaths i the course of the last fortnight, and the epidemi seems to be extending. In Germany several loca manifestations of cholera are reported.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SECOND READING OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, April 22.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Home Rule Debate was continued. Sir Henry James made a powerful speech in opposition to the Bill, in which he said that if civil war ensued the blood would rest on the head of the Government, and that if the Bill was carried, its opponents would be consoled by the reflection that they would never have been defeated if they had not been betrayed.

The House of Commons, last night, was crammed in every part, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

MR. BALFOUR DENOUNCES THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Mr. Balfour made an eloquent speech in which he said that the Bill was merely a concession to agitation and crime. A million and a-half of Protestants in Ireland, he said, were prepared to resist the Bill by force, and that if it passed into law, all hopes of a peaceful Ireland would finally vanish.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

Mr. Gladstone, rising from his seat at midnight, concluded the Debate in a most stirring and vigorous speech. He accused the Opposition of having been guilty of extreme exaggeration and baseless prophecy, and that Mr. Goschen had grossly misrepresented the financial clauses of the Bill. It was impossible, he said, to include a Land Bill in the present Bill, but Government would give the Commons ample time to settle the Land Question.

The House then divided, and after the result of the voting became known, a wild scene followed, and frantic cheers were raised for Mr. Gladstone.

MAJORITY FOR THE BILL.

Later.

At an early hour this morning Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was read a second time in the Commons, the second reading being agreed to by three hundred and forty-seven against three hundred and four votes.

ANTI-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

LONDON, April 23.

At the Anti-Home Rule demonstration, which took place yesterday, at the Albert Hall, twelve hundred delegates from Ireland attended; altogether seventeen thousand spectators were present besides thousands outside.

The Duke of Abercorn presided.

A Resolution condemning the Home Rule Bill was carried with boundless enthusiasm, and accompanied with the hoisting of the British flag on the platform under storms of applause. "Rule Britannia" was sung.

THE STRIKE AT HULL.

LONDON, April 22.

The dock strikers at Hull have rejected the terms of settlement drawn up by the shipowners.

INDIAN CHARGES.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question put by Sir George Chesney, said that the cost of bringing the Indian troops from India for the opening of the Imperial Institute would be two thousand five hundred pounds, which would be charged to the Indian revenues.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was arrested last evening, and conveyed to Holloway jail.

THE TROOPSHIP SERVICE.

The Indian Troopship Euphrates arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

THE PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

The House of Lords have read a first time the Bill brought forward by Lord Kimberley for the abolition of the Presidency Commands in India.

THE BANQUET OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, April 23.

At the annual banquet given yesterday by the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir John Lubbock presiding, the Duke of Cambridge delivered a speech in which he expressed a hope that the interest of the Colonial Forces in the protection of the Empire would continue to increase, and he was confident, his Royal Highness said, that the Indian Forces would ever give their loyal support.

The Marquess of Ripon, in his speech, dwelt upon the marvellous progress made by the Colonial trade, and said that the Government would neglect nothing to expand the commerce of the Empire.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 22.

The death is announced of the Earl of Derby.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, April 21.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Tramway Company, in spite of their threat to suspend the service if proposals were not adopted by the Commissioners at Thursday's meeting, is still running cars. This decision is said to be the result of the conciliatory attitude of the Corporation.

AFFAIRS IN CACHAR.

Much dissatisfaction and uneasiness exists at Cachar and Sylhet owing to the frequent robberies and outrages by frontier tribes. The authorities seem unable to cope with these matters. On Wednesday last Rs. 1,200, belonging to the Kallingcherra Tea Estate, situated at Cachar, in the Sylhet boundary, was looted by Manipuris while in transit to the garden. The escort was severely beaten and deprived of all they possessed.

OBITUARY.

April 23.

Mr. John Cowie, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., for some years Secretary to the Calcutta Municipality, died of dysentery last night after a short illness, and was buried this evening. The funeral was very largely attended.

KHAN BAHADUR DORABJI PADUMJI'S NOMINATION TO THE COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 23.

At the invitation of the Sarvajanik Sabha a crowded meeting of the leading citizens of the city and cantonment was held this evening to congratulate Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padumji on his recent nomination to the Council. Several speeches were made alluding to his services and qualifications. The speakers also stated that the agitation, inaugurated by the Sabha, would not abate by reason of this nomination. Mr. Dorabji thanked the Sabha and the public and said that the offer of a seat was made to him long before the new Council rules were published, and he hoped to give satisfaction in discharging his new duties.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne arrived at Simla, on Saturday afternoon, the arrival being a private one according to custom.

The Gaekwar of Baroda visited the Viceroy at Saharanpur, on Friday. Lord Lansdowne during his stay there inspected the Remount Depot under the guidance of Colonel Deane, whose guest his Excellency was.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

It is understood that the relief in the Bengal Presidency next cold weather will be on a very small scale. Every effort is being now made to keep down the military expenditure. Regiments will stand fast in their present stations unless good cause is shown for their removal.

THE MEYWAR RESIDENCY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli will act as Resident of Meywar when Colonel Miles takes privilege leave, Lieutenant Pritchard, from Merwara, officiating as Political Agent in the Eastern Rajputana States and Lieutenant Tighe acting for him as Assistant Commissioner at Merwara.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

Legislative action of the Government of India on the Report of the Land Indebtedness Commission is not likely to take place for a considerable time as a Bill will have to be drafted on very comprehensive lines in order to meet the requirements of the various provinces of India. The work will consequently be extremely laborious, and the Bill may not be ready until the next cold weather session is well advanced.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

As regards the future moves of the Indian Medical Service in the Bengal Presidency it is reported that Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher will succeed Surgeon-Colonel Richardson as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-West Provinces, on the latter's retirement in May, 1894.

Surgeon-Colonel Harvey will then become Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal. This will leave the post of Principal Medical Officer with the Punjab Frontier Force vacant.

THE KHELAT FORCE.

On the 11th instant No. 5 Mountain Battery, the Middlesex Regiment, two squadrons of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and half a company of the Bengal Sappers and one company of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel, Wade-Dalton left Quetta for Khelat. They halted on the 13th instant at Mustang for orders, the Cavalry and Sappers being at Amanulla, six miles towards Khelat. On the night of the 18th instant orders were received of the advance of the Khelat Cavalry and the Sappers arrived at Khelat on the 19th, marching about fifty-five miles. The rest of the force arrived on Friday morning. The country is quiet and the health of the troops excellent. They remain at Khelat for orders.

MR. J. L. KIPLING.

Mr. J. L. Kipling, of the Lahore School of Art, finally severs his long connection with the Punjab on 5th May.

THE SIMA COLUMN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 23.

The military column sent to Sima surprised and occupied Palap on the 18th instant, killing four Kachins and wounding one. There was apparently little opposition, the hostile gathering having dispersed before the arrival of the column. Our losses were *nil*.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*SIMLA, April 21.

Foreign Department.—Lieutenant Manners-Smith, V. C., Political Assistant, has been posted for duty at Gilgit.

Mr. Bosanquet has been posted temporarily as First Assistant, Hyderabad.

Mr. La Touche, Commissioner of Benares, is to be Agent to the Governor-General, Benares.

The French Vice-Consulate, Rangoon, has been raised to the rank of a Consulate. Mon. M. E. Lorgeon to be French Consul.

Military Department.—Furlough or leave has been granted to the following Officers for the periods named:—Colonel Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, till 26th June; Captain Lumsden, 3rd Bengal Infantry, two years; Lieutenant Hancock, R.A., and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels Davis and Seaman, one year each; Captain Younghusband, Corps of Guides, four months; Lieutenant Macpherson, 19th Bengal Infantry, one year; Lieutenant Munn, 36th Bengal Infantry, seven months; and Lieutenant Sanford, 4th Goorkas, nine months.

Major Kitson, King's Royal Rifles, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, *vice* Colonel Grant, appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

Major Smith-Dorien, Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major Kitson.

Captain Broome, Superintendent, Kurnul Remount Depot, has been appointed to Ahmednugger, *vice* Williamson, reverting to regimental duty with the 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant Birdwood, Assistant Superintendent, Saharanpur, succeeds Captain Brown; and Lieutenant Brandreth, 13th Bengal Lancers, succeeds Lieutenant Birdwood.

Captain Foote and Lieutenant Tighe, R.A., officiate as Ordnance Officers.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Hutchinson, West Yorkshire Regiment; Cruddas, Royal Irish Regiment; Travers, West Surrey Regiment; Grant, Suffolk Regiment; Moore, Connaught Rangers; Smith and Cobbe, Royal Artillery; Walker, Derbyshire Regiment; and Cumberlege, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieutenant Munro, from Home, has been posted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonels Ward and Smith have been admitted to Colonel's allowances.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels—Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonels Cunningham, *vice* Spencer, promoted; Cameron, *vice* Thomson, promoted; and Carmichael, *vice* Center, retired.

Mr. Wilson, Engineer, resigns the Indian Marine.

Finance Department.—Mr. Warburton, Assistant-Accountant-General, Bengal, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Chapman, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted one month's privilege leave.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Von Ahn retires from the Service.

Mr. Addis, from the Bengal-Assam Railway, has been re-transferred to the Public Works Department, and has been granted six months' extension of furlough.

Mr. Gardner, North-West Provinces, to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Chew, Executive Engineer, has been transferred from the D.-G. Railway's control to the Chief Commissioner, Burmah.

The services of Lieutenant Prentice, R.E., on return from leave, have been lent to the N.-W. Railway.

Mr. Denne, Executive Engineer, officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta. Mr. Stent is temporarily promoted as Executive Engineer. Mr. Wallace, Executive Engineer, Burmah, is transferred to the Railway Branch, and Mr. Mills, from Beluchistan to the Punjab.

[* Delayed in transmission.]

On the one cent Columbian stamp which is circulating in the United States this year the discoverer is represented [illegible]ithout a beard. He is saluting the Great Co[illegible]t. On the two cent stamp he is disembarkin[illegible] is portrayed with a beard. Naturally critics [illegible]nted out that he could not have "[illegible]ised" [illegible] between the time of the first sigh[illegible] land an[illegible] disembarking. The stamps are re[illegible]ductions of famous historical paintings, remarks [illegible] *Daily News*, but it is unfortunate that they should bear this contradiction on the face of them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 7.

From the spectacular point of view at any rate the Unionist demonstrations in Belfast, particularly the procession that marched-past Mr. Balfour on Tuesday, was a great success, and fortunately there was no serious disturbance of the peace. Although the affair was impressive in its numbers and enthusiasm, it is too early yet to gauge what effect it may have had on public feeling in England. To say that the well-organized gathering of Ulstermen has ended in, what is termed, a fizzle, is no less premature than the boast of the other side that it has settled the fate of the Home Rule Bill. To form a correct judgment is not at present possible. The country as a whole has been too much absorbed in holiday-making this week to pay much attention either to the proceedings of the Irish Loyalists or to the flow of oratory that has been poured out so copiously by the Unionist leaders—Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Randolph Churchill—on provincial platforms. The disinclination of the public to be too much concerned with politics—even though such an exciting topic as Home Rule be uppermost—in Easter week, was plainly shown by the appearance of the House of Commons last night, when Mr. Gladstone rose to propose the second reading of his measure. Not only was there a beggarly array of empty benches in the House itself, but there was no great eagerness on the part of visitors to secure seats in the strangers' galleries. It is rather amusing to read the comments of the party organs on Mr. Balfour's utterances in Belfast and Mr. Gladstone's in the House. Both orators are by their respective critics accused of saying nothing new. Poor men! What can they be expected to do? The politician who is capable of advancing any argument for or against Home Rule that has not been employed *ad nauseam* does not exist, but that does not prevent some of our papers filling their columns with the reiterations with which we are so painfully familiar. In this respect neither party is above reproach, but for the present all the talking—out of and to some extent inside Parliament—is pretty much on one side, and the Liberals are being reproached for what some might consider a virtue. No fewer than twenty-seven mortal columns of this morning's issue of the *Times* are devoted to the Irish Question, while three columns and a-half are given to a speech by Mr. Chamberlain on the direct veto Bill which, to tell the truth, arouses much fiercer hostility in this part of the kingdom than does the measure which the House of Commons is now debating. The part of Mr. Balfour's principal deliverance in Belfast that is exciting the most notice, I might almost say the only notice, is that in which he referred to the threat of civil war, a threat which is sincerely believed in by Unionists and treated as bluster by Liberals. He is accused by his opponents of inciting the people of the North to bloodshed, and the Irish members say that they have been imprisoned for saying things much less serious. "I admit," says the ex-First Lord of the Treasury—we hardly recognise Mr. Balfour by that title—"that the tyrany of majorities may be as bad as the tyrrany of kings, and that the stupidity of majorities may be even graater than the stupidity of kings; and I will not say, and I do not think any rational or sober man will say, that what is justifiable against a tyrannical king may not under certain circumstances be justifiable against a tyrannical majority." But this is already explained to be a purely academic hypothesis.

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Liverpool last night quite in his old vein, and he is fast recognising the position he held in his party before in a fit of temper he sacrificed his splendid opportunities. The real fight on Home Rule will not take place until Committee stage is reached. Then we shall see what we shall see.

In spite of the Easter holidays quite a large and representative audience assembled at the Society of Arts yesterday, to hear Sir Edward Braddon lecture on "Australasia as a Field for Anglo-Indian Colonisation," a strong proof of the increased interest now felt at home in the affairs of our Eastern Empire. Lord Brassey, who was to have presided, is suffering from the effects of overwork—he is not one of Mr. Chamberlain's noblemen, who toil not neither do they spin—and has been ordered abroad for rest. His place was taken by General Sir Andrew Clarke, whose knowledge of the Antipodes, and indeed of almost everyone of her Majesty's dominions, is scarcely equalled by any man living. At the outset of his remarks Sir Edward Braddon explained that his object was to demonstrate that Australasia presents a better refuge for retired Anglo-Indians than does our mother-country. Of course, he spoke in the interests of those who have not at their command an unlimited purse. For rich men there is no place like England. But the majority of Anglo-Indians are the reverse of wealthy, and the lecturer rather aptly described them as men who retire upon incomes that can only be enumerated by hundreds, who bring away from the sunny East the tastes of millionaires with the means of a bank clerk, and who live on in England a life as largely devoid of interest as it is replete with self-denial. "He who for twenty-five or thirty years has kept a stud of horses now hesitates to employ the occasional hansom, nay even descends to the democratic 'bus. He who has for a couple of decades feasted his fellows as Lucullus did now pauses ere he asks a friend to lunch." But this is not all. According to the Agent-General for Tasmania, their physical energies are stunted by their cramped environments; their intellectual force, with all its possibilities, for a good, is a power wasted, albeit a land flowing with milk and honey is open to them in Australasia for the employment of that time and that capacity which here run to waste. Sir E. Braddon does not call the region of the Southern Cross a land flowing with milk and honey, but he drew a tempting as well as graphic picture of Colonial life. After referring to what has been done in South Australia to make known the advantages of that colony, and to Mr. J. T. Christie's pamphlet, the lecturer added his testimony based on ten years' practice. I cannot do better than quote his own words: "I went to Tasmania in 1879," he said, "with the full intention of becoming a farmer, not because I knew anything whatever about agricultural matters, but because I believed there was nothing much in them to learn. I bought a small place of fifty acres, with a cottage, a garden, an orchard, and so many dead gum trees (to say nothing of stumps) upon it that they shut in my view by day and haunted my dreams at night. And while I was yet wrestling with this timber and my potato planting, I was elected a member of the Devon Agricultural Society's Council, my peculiar qualification for which was an entirely novel view of farming. Then early in 1879 I became president of the local town-hall and public library and member of the district school board. In July of that year I was elected member of the House of Assembly for the district and a J. P. for the territory. So within fourteen months of my arrival in the colony I found myself up to the eyes in work—legislative, judicial, parochial, and horticultural; so fully employed, indeed, that I had to abandon my agricultural pursuits except the removal of those defunct eucalypts and confine my out-door employment to stump-grubbing, tree-burning and the care of my garden." His modesty forbade him to mention that a few years later he, almost a stranger in the colony, found himself chosen for the honourable position of Agent-General, and that he was subsequently decorated with that coveted colonial distinction, K. C. M. G. He waxed eloquent over the delights of the Tasmanian climate. "I have known," he told us, "winter days there that would have been suitably used for cricket matches and no summer day that was too hot for them. There are Tasmanians who rarely or never wear an over-coat. There are many, many days in Tasmania when one feels that the mere living in that climate is a joy." And as the climate is in Tasmania so in a greater degree is it in the central position of New Zealand, whose Agent-General (Mr. W. B. Percival, a grand-nephew of the English Prime Minister of that name who met with such an untimely end) was present, and showed the meeting some limelight views of the fine scenery of his beautiful colony. In speaking of the longevity of Tasmanians, Sir E. Braddon mentioned the case of an aged couple of respectively ninety or ninety-five years recently found on board a steamer bound for Melbourne from Launceston. When asked why at their advanced time of life they were travelling to the continent; they replied, "Because we cannot die in Tasmania." The story is, if not true, certainly *ben trovato*. On the all-important subject of living expenses he pointed out that they were very much cheaper than in England if we take into consideration the smaller cost of necessaries, the smaller requirements, and the relative costlessness of some things that here are luxuries. "I wish," observed Sir Edward, "I had kept accounts to show the exact cost of my living during the ten years I spent in Tasmania. I only know that for less than £500 a year we lived during the best part of the time a family of three to six exclusive of two servants, or from five to eight all told; that we denied ourselves nothing that we much wanted except the Koh-i-Noor and other diamonds which my wife desired then and still desires in vain; and that we kept four or five horses. As to the servant difficulty it does not appear from what he says to be so bad as is generally imagined, and certainly there seems to have been a great improvement since Lady Barker gave such a pathetic account of her condition in this respect. Incidentally he informed his hearers that it was a series of letters by Captain (now Sir Robert) Low in one of your up-country contemporaries that induced him to settle in Tasmania, a step he had never for one moment regretted. "What shall we do with our boys?" is a question often asked by Anglo-Indians. Sir Edward contends that there are for the sons of settlers at any rate better prospects of making a career in the colony than present themselves here. Within a year or so of his arrival in Tasmania he placed two sons satisfactorily, and without having any particular interest or capital to secure a start for them. Similarly (he went on to say) my colonial career warrants my speaking very hopefully of the Anglo-Indian's chance of obtaining work to do even legislative work if his mind incline that way, and legislative work, moreover, that must give him from £100 to £300 a year as an independent member, and may give him much more, as happened in my case. Three Anglo-Indians have stood for seats in the Tasmanian Parliament, and always with success. Let me (he concluded) summarise. I ask Anglo-Indians to consider whether Australasia should not suit them better than England as a scene for their retirement, because of the following advantages offered to them there:—(1) A better climate; (2) living so much cheaper that luxuries here unattainable may be enjoyed out there; (3) a chance—in some colonies the certainty—of obtaining congenial and sometimes remunerative occupation; (4), a field for more profitable investment of capital; and (5) a wider field for the career of sons. And I do not ask my fellow Anglo-Indians to seek these good things in a savage or heathen land, but in a country essentially English, amidst a people who are kindly to a degree, and in a society that is adorned by all the graces of civilization. Better, I say, be in a new world where a man may become something, and something to do, than in the old one where there is nothing for him to achieve save living to draw his pension and curse the decline of the rupee."

I ought to mention that in the course of the lecture Sir E. Braddon replied very effectively to an article on the same subject in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. That article was obviously suggested by the lecture, and the title is almost identical. Mr. Percival had also something to say about the inaccuracies of Dr. Leitner's contributions. Lord Stanley, of Alderley, spoke very highly of the paper; and in a manner that could not offend the susceptibilities of the most sensitive colonist pointed out that the introduction of Anglo-Indians into Australasia would tend to improve the tone of colonial life. Sir Raymond West dwelt on the affection of Anglo-Indians for home, and hinted that the society of colonials might not be altogether congenial for men accustomed to the standards prevailing in India; but there is much in the English life that grates on all old Indians, and an ex-member of Council naturally looks at the matter from a standpoint which is not that of the average official. Mafer de Winton, himself a colonial of long experience, was also among the speakers, and the chairman added his testimony as to the suitability of parts of Australasia to retired Indian public servants. It may be useful to state that the lecture and discussion will be published *in extenso* in next week's issue of the *Journal* of the Society of Arts. Both will well repay the perusal of any who may be encouraged by Sir E. Braddon's example to try their fortunes in the new world.

Great preparations are being made for the opening of the Imperial Institute by her Majesty on Wednesday, the 10th proximo. The Committee of the Society for the Encouragement and Promotion of Indian Art are arranging for a loan exhibition of embroidery and needle-work by native women, which ought to be an attractive feature. The exhibitions will be kept open for two months, and is to be conducted on the lines of the Burlington Art Club Exhibitions. The card of invitation for the ceremony to be performed by the Queen is extremely artistic. Besides portraits of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales it contains scenes descriptive of Indian, Australian, African, and Canadian life. India is represented by a magnificent Bengal tiger, gracefully reclining in the jungle, a group of buildings with domes and minarets forming the back ground. Specially invited guests and Fellows to whom seats in the building are allotted are requested to take their places from 10-30 to 11-45 a.m. Only 750 Fellows can be accommodated inside, but covered stands commanding an uninterrupted view of the arrival and departure of her Majesty and of the Royal processions and distinguished visitors are to be erected outside. A seat in the building even for Fellows costs a sovereign, and one in the open air stands ten shillings. There is some disappointment among people who have been joining the Institute upon the understanding that their subscription of £2 would cover everything, but then some persons are so unreasonable. Another source of perturbation is the intimation that gentlemen admitted into the Great Hall are expected to wear uniform or court dress. An irreverent critic suggests that as the institute is anxious in every way possible to raise the wind it should lay in a stock of the necessary garments and let them out at so much per head or rather body. At noon the Prince is to arrive at the main entrance and will be received by the executive council. From twelve o'clock the Royal Family will arrive separately, and be received by H. R. H. the President and the executive council in the council chamber. At a quarter-past-twelve a procession of the Royal Family is to be formed and conducted from the council chamber through the vestibule to the dais in the great hall. The Prince of Wales then returns to the vestibule and proceeds to the central gallery to await with officers of the institute the arrival of the Queen. Her Majesty, who will be attended by a brilliant suite, is to be presented with an address in the great hall, and after her reply the orchestra, under the direction of Sir Arthur Sullivan, will perform the piece of music composed by him for the occasion. Archbishop Benson then pronounces a Benediction, and the Queen desires the Prince to declare the building open. She will be presented with a key, which completes a circuit of an electric signal to the bell chamber of the Queen's (or Central) Tower. A specially-composed peal of fifty changes will then be rung on the Alexandra Peal of Bells, announcing to the public the "inauguration," to use the word in the official outline of the ceremonial. A grand peal will also be rung as her Majesty departs. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, the Yeomen of the Guards, or "Beefeaters," and guards-of-honour will add picturesqueness to a scene that promises to recall the pageantry of Jubilee week. The greatest curiosity of all will probably be evinced to see the detachments of the Native Indian and Colonial military forces that will appropriately form part of her Majesty's escort. By the way, I have heard some murmurings against the Government of India in connection with the forthcoming *tamasha*. Whether they showed any reluctance in complying with the wishes of the Institute that the Indian Army should be represented on the occasion I cannot say, but they have given offence somehow or other. Perhaps their guilt consists in an inability to accept the Institute situated as it is far from the business centre of the Metropolis as fulfilling the laudable objects that its promoters have in view. At Home the Institute has to a certain degree outlived its unpopularity, but there are still many persons who are sceptical as to the future of what scoffers have called the Imperial White Elephant.

It is rumoured in Anglo-Indian circles here that the able article in the January *Quarterly Review* on "the Native States of India" is from the pen of Mr. Lee-Warner, but perhaps this is not news to people in Bombay.

On Friday night, March 31, the system of uniform time known as mid-European was introduced throughout Germany. This is exactly an hour ahead of Greenwich.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7th APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of April 7, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12-30 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.	
Mr L H Spence	2nd-Lt H S Hardem
Surg-Lt V G Drake Brockman	2nd-Lt J C Mackenzie
	2nd-Lt N G Phibbs
Surg-Lt W Young	2nd-Lt E C Dick
Surg-Lt J J Bourke	2nd-Lt H W Field
Surg-Lt B R Chatterton	2nd-Lt A A Munitz
Surg-Lt C B Prall	Mr H K Gracey
Surg-Lt J N Macleod	Mrs Hutchinson
Surg-Lt W O Laughton	Mr J S Smyth
Surg-Lt R Heard	2nd-Lt Chamier
Surg-Lt E K Parry	Lt P G Godfrey Faussett
Surg-Lt W H Orr	Lt H C E Uniache
Surg-Lt P St C Moore	Capt S N Stuart
Surg-Lt J P Morton	Surg-Lt C Milne
Capt A Walker	Mr Peterkin
Lieut A Lyon	Rev and Mrs Malden, child and infant
2nd-Lt J H Annesley	
From Brindisi.	
Mr and Mrs W H Whynne	Capt F C Lawrence
Mr C M Rivaz	Mr T Arrainger
Mr J H Ackham	Rev A E Brown Constable
Mr M Finucane	Mr S Napier
Lt W H Parrott	Mr W Law
From Gibraltar.	
Mr J F H Silva	2nd-Lt J L Nuttall
From Ismailia.—Surg-Lt W H Ogilvie.	
From Suez.—Mons Rouges	
From Port Said.—Mr and Mrs Carsley	
From Aden.	
Mr J S Kinlock	Lt E Barnes, R A
Br F Crofts	Lt R E Haynes, R A
Br W Johnston	Surg-Capt F Cleveland
Br J W Cox	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, April 7.

The Court.

The Qneen remains in good health at Florence, where the fine weather has enabled her Majesty to make daily excursions.

The Empress Frederick, after being entertained to luncheon at Marlborough House by the Prince of Wales, was accompanied by his Royal Highness to Victoria Station on Tuesday afternoon, and left London on her return to Germany.

The Duchess of Fife gave birth to a daughter on Monday, at Sheen-house. The Princess and infant are both doing well.

Parliamentary.

On Thursday last Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution giving precedence to Government business at all sittings of the House after Easter except the evening sittings on those Fridays on which morning sittings are held. Mr. Balfour strenuously opposed the mottion as unprecedented and destructive of the rights of independent members; and, after an animated debate, in the course of which the closure was repeatedly applied, the resolution was carried on a division by 163 to 75. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Employers' Liability Bill was then resumed, but was not concluded at midnight, when the House rose till yesterday for the Easter vacation.

Political.

Mr. Chamberlain has addressed a letter to the *Times*, on "Bullying in the House of Commons," in which he refers to the failures of the Government in their endeavour to force on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill and to escape criticism on their Irish administration.

The Archbishop of York has issued an address to his clergy in regard to the Welsh Suspensory Bill, in which he says that, while most objectionable in itself, the Bill is also dangerous as a first avowed step towards a general policy of disestablishment and disendowment.

Ireland.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., arrived at Larne on Monday morning. He was met by a reception committee, headed by the Earl of Antrim, and was greeted by a very large and enthusiastic crowd. Continuing his journey to Belfast, he was met there by Lord Londonderry and an enormous assemblage of people, and on his route to Mount Stewart the horses were taken from the carriage and it was dragged by bodies of men.

Mr. Balfour's reception in Balfast on Tuesday was most enthusiastic. A representative procession passed before him in which some 80,000 persons took part, and the streets were thronged with crowds estimated at nearly half-a-million. In the evening Mr. Balfour addressed a mass meeting in Ulster-hall, and his speech was cordially received.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., addressed an open-air meeting of his constituents at Cork on Wednesday night under the protection of the police. He predicted that the Home Rule Bill would be passed this summer in spite of the big drums that were being beaten in Ulster, and accused the Opposition of having resorted to obstruction, and having sent over Mr. Balfour to Belfast riot-making.

General.

Sir Edmund Monson has been appointed British Ambassador at Vienna in succession to Sir Augustus Paget, who retires at the end of June.

Sir John Gilbert, by a letter read at a meeting of the Liverpool City Council on Wednesday, has offered his collection of oil and water, colour pictures to the art galleries of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, as a free gift.

At a meeting of the St. Helen's Town Council on Wednesday, a letter was read from Colonel David Gamble offering the gift of a plot of 1,500 square yards of land and a sum of £20,000 for the erection of a central library, reading room, and technical school.

The 24th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars was opened at Northampton on Monday. Mr Joseph Malins, Grand Chief Templar, presided, and delegates to the number of 150 were present from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The employers in the Staffordshire iron trade are about to ask, in view of the depressed condition of the industry, for a 2½ per cent. reduction in wages, and the leading iron manufacturers have already given the usual 14 days' notice to their men of the termination of existing contracts.

A demonstration was held on Good Friday afternoon on Blackheath-common, and was attended by several thousand persons, at which a resolution pledging those assembled to do all in their power to secure the return of the Labour candidates at the election of Boards of Guardians was carried with acclamation.

On Monday the Roman Catholic community of London, lay and clerical, presented an address of welcome to Cardinal Vaughan on his return from Rome, and of congratulation on his election to the College of Cardinals. The Cardinal, in acknowledging the address, urged the necessity for higher education and the duty of teaching the English people that Christianity alone could expel the demon of Socialism that had been imported from France and Germany.

The 24th annual conference of the National Union of Teachers opened on Monday at Liverpool. There was a large attendance of members. The president-elect, Mr. C. Bowden, delivered an address, in which he criticised unfavourably the attitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the introduction of the decimal system, and, after reviewing the various questions of immediate interest to teachers, urged the creation of a special department of education under a Minister of Science and Education.

Mr. T. Burt, M.P., presided at the annual conference of the Miners' National Union at Durham on Tuesday. He pointed out that there was considerable difference of opinion among those who advocated a legislative eight hours day for miners, referred to the questions of royalties and way-leaves and the Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment Bill, and characterized the Employers' Liability Amendment Bill as a very complete and thoroughgoing measure.

During the Easter holidays fatal boating accidents have occurred at Burnham, Hampton Court, on the River Yare, and several other places.

There was a serious collision at Hull Docks on Wednesday between the local dockers on strike and some "free labour" men brought down by the shipowners. The dockers were in too strong force to be controlled by the police, and the free labour men were obliged to give up work in the latter part of the day.

The local Government Board has issued to every port authority in the United Kingdom a circular notifying the outbreak of cholera at Lorient, on the north-west coast of France.

Obituary of the Week.

Maj.-Gen. J. W. Orchard, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. C. W. Elgee, C.B.; Capt. G. Hope, R.N.; Lieut. T. W. Woodhead, R.N.; Mr. Eden Colville; Mr. J. Bartholomew; Cardinal Apolloni; and Gen. Berdan.

The story that "several wealthy residents at Florence" wrote to the Queen placing their villas at her disposal is merely a pleasing romance, says the *World*, the real truth being that if Lady Crawford had not again lent the Villa Palmieri to her Majesty the expedition would probably have been abandoned, as exorbitant rents were demanded for the various residences which were inspected by the Queen's courier. The Villa Petraie, a Grand-Ducal residence, would have done very well if the house had been larger. It is beautifully situated, and is surrounded by charming grounds, but the accommodation was found to be altogether inadequate. The Queen likes the Villa Palmieri very much, but she does not wish again to take advantage of Lady Crawford's kindness, as the Royal visit obliges her to turn out for several weeks during the best part of the year, when the gardens are always in their greatest beauty.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE MOVES THE SECOND READING.

In the House of Commons on the 6th instant, Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud Ministerial and Nationalist cheers, rose and said:—Mr. Speaker, —I rise to move that the Bill for the better government of Ireland be now read a second time. I recall to mind that the stage of the Bill, at which we have now arrived, may, in some important senses, be called the principal stage of the Bill. It is eminently a stage at which, although all the particulars of the Bill are before the House—and unless in one or two particulars there is no intention on the part of the Government to change them—this is the time when it is our duty, or at all events my duty, as the mover of the second reading, to draw attention especially not to the more minute arguments in favour of or against this or that proposition, but to the broader considerations which may be fairly called the propositions of the Bill and to the great propositions of policy which bear upon it as a whole. Now, sir, in that view of the matter there is one question which I earnestly desire to bring home to the minds of hon. members. It is the question where, and when, and how this great controversy is to end. (Ministerial cheers.) I do not, sir, address that question—though undoubtedly it is one more for opponents than for friends—to hon. gentlemen opposite in any spirit of assumed superiority. I claim for the promoters of this Bill no other motives of honour and duty than those which I as freely and as largely accord both in this place and in every other place to the gentlemen who oppose it. I desire to approach them on the terms of perfect equality which, I trust, they will allow to us as freely as we allow to them. But I press it earnestly upon their hearts and understandings. It seems to me a matter of enormous gravity that after we have been spending seven years upon the consideration of this question it should be so closely interlocked in our Parliamentary conflicts—more closely than they have ever been interlocked before—to such an extent indeed that for those seven years not a single by-election could occur in any part of the country without producing on some small scale what might be called a fever in the public mind until it was determined. Now, sir, as that question is put to gentlemen on this side of the House it is one that admits of easiest answer. We plead that the sense of Parliament which has already been declared in this House—we plead, if we look to the various portions of the country, that several portions of the United Kingdom have already declared their sense in the most decided form, and that England, the principal and most powerful member of that combination which, in 1886, delivered a judgment adverse to our propositions by an enormous majority—(Opposition cheers.)—has yet sensibly and largely moved in the direction of qualifying that decision. (Ministerial cheers and cries of "No" from the Opposition.) All this appears to us, sir, to bear largely upon those considerations which ought to find their way into the minds of all members of this House whatever may have been their party associations.

MR. COURTNEY'S PLAN.

But, sir, when we ask from opponents where all this is to end we rarely obtain the answer. I believe there are many of those who are perfectly sincere and perfectly confident in the validity of their objections to this Bill, who, nevertheless, feel a great difficulty in rendering an answer to that question. Certainly it is not often that in the House of Commons any opponent of the Bill is so daring as to point out the process by which he thinks the great Irish question, still undetermined, is to be decided in any other sense except the sense of the Bill. (Ministerial cheers.) There is one exception in the person of my right hon. friend the member for Bodmin (Mr. Courtney). He is a man that never or seldom fails in Parliamentary courage, and he has laid before us with great courage the idea which he has formed in his mind of the manner in which Ireland is to be brought unanimously to a support of the legislative union as it stands, and to an opposition to Home Rule. He has laid before us what he thinks the rational and probable process for the attainment of that end. He says all that we want is a sufficient stock of patience, (Laughter, and hear, hear.) I am very glad hon. gentlemen are prepared to follow the course of my observations as I am about to attempt them. My right hon. friend says that all we want is a sufficient stock of patience, that the Protestants ninety years ago were opposed to the Union, that the majority of the Protestants of to-day are friendly to the Union, and why should not the Roman Catholics come to the same conclusion. All that is required is a sufficient stock of patience. (Laughter.) Now, sir, is what my right hon. friend laid before us simply the object of his desire? If that were all he stated I should not question his arguments for a moment. But it is a forecast of what he thinks a probable result from the present situation. Now, sir, is it in any sense the probable result from the present situation? What has actually happened, and what are we entitled to ask of him? We are entitled to ask of him that he should, after more than ninety years have elapsed since the enactment of the Union, be able to point out to us some progress, some movement in the great mass of the Irish nation, in the direction in which he thinks it necessary they should move. Even if it were so, sir, it might be but a sorry prospect to be told that as it has taken one century, according to his statement, to bring round the Protestants, so to operate upon the larger mass of the Roman Catholic people of Ireland, it may require, say two centuries more—(Ministerial laughter)—and, with that, two centuries more of this conflict into which we have entered in great earnest, with our whole mind and soul set upon it—(Ministerial cheers)—thus leading to the utter distraction of the mind of Parliament, not indeed to the annihilation, but to the great enfeebling and impeding of its proper working, and that with the terrible disadvantage of maintaining much of the old sentiment of animosity in certain classes and in certain portions of the country. Sir, the case is not even as good as that, because it is quite easy for us to show that there has been a movement upon this subject. But the movement has been in the other direction. (Ministerial cheers.)

MOVEMENT OF OPINION IN IRELAND.

Never, sir, was there a time when the Irish nation was so near to an acceptance of the Union as in the first twenty-nine years of the Union—not because they loved it, not because they wished to tolerate it, but because they were trodden under foot, because, with the exception of Mr. Grattan and a few individual survivors from the old Irish Parliament, they had no representation in this House, and having no representation in this House, they were not permitted to exercise the privilege of petitioning this House; for when they met at a regularly constituted county meeting—I am not speaking now of the Rebellion—rebellion was tried by Emmet, and was naturally put down—but when in a regularlar constituted and pacific county meeting an important portion of the inhabitants of Ireland met to petition this House for the repeal of the Union, the military were marched in and the meeting put down; so that the maintenance of the Union between 1800 and 1829 was really a maintenance not more hopeful by moral agency but through the agency of force. For what then happened? The year 1829 arrived, and the great triumph of a great man, Mr. O'Connell—(Ministerial cheers)—over another great man, the Duke of Wellington, whose greatness, however, quailed before the greatness of Mr. O'Connell, and who yielded Roman Catholic Emancipation from fear, from apprehension, as he did not scruple to disclose—and I find no fault with him under the circumstances—and as Sir Robert Peel also intimated, the apprehension that if the question were not conceded civil war would be the result. Then came the Reform Act, and with the Reform Act came to Ireland the beginnings of political life after the political death that had prevailed since the commencement of the century, after the beginnings of political life began the movement hostile to the Union. The movement took the form of demand for the Repeal. It varied in its form. O'Connell himself was willing to adopt any other practical alternative. But my point is that from the first beginnings of political life there has been a steady and a growing movement on the part of the mass of the people of Ireland, pressing for and demanding either the Repeal or at least the modification of it. (Ministerial cheers.) If that be true, what becomes of the pseudo-historical representations and speculations of my right hon. friend the member for Bodmin (Mr. Courtney)? It is true indeed that the methods of Parliamentary action have not been uniformly persevered in. As long as there was hope, Mr. O'Connell's method, which was strictly Parliamentary, was maintained. But after the period of his trial and imprisonment despair took possession of the mind of the Irish people so far as Parliamentary methods were concerned, and then came the disappearance of Mr. O'Connell and Parliamentary action from the scene; then came partial revivals of national sentiment in other forms; at length in forms contemplating and involving the use of physical force. These have passed away, and the Irish people have attained to the benefits of a full Parliamentary emancipation. They have obtained the immense boon of an extended franchise and of the protection of that franchise by secret voting and what has been the result?—Why, the largest majority perhaps ever returned within these islands for any purpose whatever, in the last Parliament and in the present Parliament, the only elections since this great franchise was given the Irish people, have pressed upon you in respectful and constitutional manner that you should make to them this great and final concession. (Ministerial cheers.) There are points that I should like to bring to the notice of the House, and which I must indicate at least for a moment. Recollect the Devon Commission—a Commission appointed by the foresight and sagacity of Sir Robert Peel. The Devon Commission sat to examine into the actual state of the people of Ireland. It was a Commission wholly seperated from political feeling, but it reported, after all the blessings of an incorporating union had been fully enjoyed, as all the nations thought and believed, for forty-three years that two and a half millions of the Irish people passed a considerable portion of the year in a condition bordering on starvation. That dreadful revelation was made not to us only, but to the world, and it sealed and stamped in the opinion of the world—in the deliberate judgment of the world—that sentence which the world long ago had passed against the treatment by England of Ireland. Well, the revelation was so terrible—although we are told that the blessings of the incorporating union are so certain and great—that extraordinary revelation produced no effect whatever upon our legislation for thirty years. For nearly thirty years, Bill after Bill was allowed to be introduced. No serious or appreciable effort was made to grapple even in its first beginnings with the land question of Ireland. All the remedy that was to be applied for the mitigation of that state of things was the severe and cruel remedy of starvation, and then the banishment of milions of the people of that coutry to alien soil. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, I say, can we consider as serious, or as having in themselves any weight of sound principle, the declarations of my rigth hon. friend the member for Bodmin, in which he reccommended patience to us as his sole hope of converting the people of Ireland, when the evidence before us is abundant, and is conclusive for the purpose of proof, that the people of Ireland have moved in proportion as larger and larger measures of political life have been given to them—when the whole of their movement has been in the direction of a more resolute and fixed determination not to rest nor to slumber until the change for which they pray has been granted by this House. (Cheers.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ARGUMENT.

There is, I admit, one form of argument on this question that is perfectly consistent, and perfectly sufficient if only the facts on which it purports to be founded can be substantiated. I will read it out in a few words. I do not mean to say that these exact words have been used by any one. But they are words which form the basis of really determined argument against this concession of Home Rule. They are to this effect: "The Irish, except in Ulster, have nothing human about them." (Opposition cries of "Oh, oh," and "Name."

Mr. Hanbury—Who says that?

Mr. Gladstone, continuing—"All principle they trample under foot. All power that they get into their hands they will abuse; they have no sympathy with us, and they have not in themselves any operative or commanding sense of justice. Consequently it is quite right that England and Scotland should have an administrative system with which they can sympathise, and that they should also enjoy large hopes of government; but the case of Ireland is totally different, and in the case of Ireland what is requisite is that they should not have an administrative system with which they can sympathise, but that they should be governed from Dublin Castle, and that local self-government should be practically unknown to them." (Cries of "No, no," and Nationalist cheers.) With regard to these propositions—(cries of "No, no," and "Withdraw")—the first words I read out—that there is nothing human in them, but the form—I admit to be a general statement. (Opposition laughter.) It does not admit of close application to fact; but with respect to the fact that the Irish are people in whom no political trust can safely be reposed, that you cannot reckon on their sympathising with your institutions, that if they obtain from your power they will only use it to extort more power, and that in point of fact an enlightened sense of justice and interest does not govern them—these propositions, I say in the strictest sense, constitute the entire foundation—(Nationalist cheers)—of an articles by my right hon. friend the member for West Birmingham in the last number of "The Nineteenth Century," and if you deny these propositions, you annihilate the argument. (Hear hear.) Well, sir, we have a different view of this matter. We think a strong union means a union between the hearts of the people affected by it, who are joined by a legislative band. We think that is not a dream. There was a time when such a union prevailed. There was a perfect union of hearts between the Irish Protestants and the Irish Roman Catholics, and there was perfect harmony of sentiment between England and Ireland from the year 1782 to 1795. It is no dream. It has happened before. Why should it not happen again? (Hear, hear.) If the Irish people are gifted with the power of self-government, why should they not exhibit on the one hand that strong fraternal concord among themselves, and on the other that harmonious sentiment towards England which characterised the period which I have named? Why should it not come? Who will prevent it? Will the minority prevent it? (Opposition cries of "Yes," and Nationalist laughter.) The minority will prevent it. I am happy to say those who form the minority to prevent it are a small minority themselves either in this House or elsewhere. I do not believe the minority will prevent it, and I am quite sure the majority will not prevent it. Why should the majority prevent it? It is the interest of the Irish people above all things to stand well with England. Is that to be denied? What is the condition of the case? Irelnad is a small country by the side of a large one. It is a poor country by the side of a strong one. It is a poor country by the side of a rich one. It is not the most astounding of all propositions to imagine that the three or four million people who constitute the large majority of that country in demanding Home Rule will be indifferent to the favourable judgment and sympathy of Great Britain? (Cheers.) Nothing can be plainer than their duty to cherish it. Nothing can be plainer than that it is their interest. It is their duty and their interest, and that duty and that interest are plain as if written in a sunbeam. Unless the Irish are a people hopelessly misconstructed—(laughter)—and having, as I said before, little humanity but the form, they must recognise that interest and that duty. (Cheers.) But remember we are acting upon the principle of prudence, and looking for probable and almost certain results when we say we seek to establish that union of heart and sentiment between the people of Great Britain and the people of Ireland which has once prevailed and which we are convinced, if only wise measures recommended by common sense are passed, will prevail again. (Hear, hear.)

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL.

We are sometimes met by the statement that we have not supplied arguments for the Bill. We have supplied arguments. Whether you think them sufficient or not is another question. I admit there are certain arguments which have not been supplied. I may mention one—not the strongest—that the present method of governing Ireland is incredibly, almost immeasurably wasteful, and not the maintenance of a system under which the civil government of Ireland costs twice as much per head as the government of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) We urge the argument of constitutional convenience. We say that the Irish question is the curse of this House—is the great and standing impediment to the effective performance of its duty. Why is it that not a night passes in this House without questions being put to us, and most rationally put to its urging upon us the prosecution of this or that question: It is because the Irish question stands in the way, and that the Irish question whatever Government was in power has stood in the way to such an extent as to reduce Parliament to such a condition, not indeed of total efficiency. but in the first place to a condition of intolerable labour and in the second place of comparative inefficiency. (Cheers.) We use the argument that you have not got in Ireland a state of contentment. We want to produce that state of contentment—(cheers) if you like to call it contentment, and we contend that in that contentment lies the secret of national and of Imperial strength, and lastly, we have urged that the good fame of this country is worthy of considering. (Derisive cheers by the Opposition.) But I do not attach to the words "good fame" the same signification which I know some gentlemen attach to them. With them good fame simply means self-conceit. (Laughter.) "You are a very fine fellow. It is true the world is against you but the world knows nothing about it." (Laughter.) That is practically the way in which some opponents of Irish nationality address themselves. What I stand upon is I think a fair test. I ask whether in the whole literature of the world there is one author who has ever denied the impolicy, the injustice, and the scandal of the management of the Irish question by the predominating power of this country. I admit that six or eight years ago there was an effort made and one author was produced. (Laughter.) The whole world, except himself was mistaken, especially his own countrymen, and England had the right to force her will upon Ireland; but over that individual and his work it is best that silence should cast a decent covering. (Laughter and cheers.) I admit that there is one kind of argument which we have not used—the argument of force and fear. The late Solicitor-General I think it was, complained that we had not produced proofs of an intolerable state in Ireland. No, sir, that argument we do not desire to fall back upon. (Hear, hear.) But it is not new to Parliament. It carried emancipation in 1829. It established an independent Irish Parliament in 1782. I am afraid I must admit that it was not absent from our minds when after the creation and agitation of the Land League we passed the great Land Act of 1881. But what I hope is that we shall never have occasion to fall back upon that miserable argument. It is better to do justice through terror than not to do it at all—(hear, hear)—but we are in a condition in which neither terror nor apprehension are in our view, and it is in that calm and tranquil state, when an appeal can be made to the legitimate principles of honour and duty, that we now ask you to adopt this Bill. (Cheers.) I will again refer to the argument of the right hon. member for West Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain). He treats the Irish question entirely on the principle that in all the contingencies of the future he knows what the Irish majority will do—it will always do wrong—and like wise that he has the other gift of the prophet, for besides prediction he has got insight. (Laughter). He cau read the heart, and though you may have false professions on your tongue he can confute them, and when the Irish members and people assure us of their disposition to peace that, also, with equal facility he confutes, for he reads their thoughts and knows that their tongue utters words of falsehood. (Laughter and cheers.) This is the basis of his argument. Well, sir, we have not those magnificent and superhuman gilfts of prediction and of insight into the interrior of man's mind.

INCORPORATING UNIONS.—FOUR PROPOSITIONS.

But there is one thing we can do—we can seek to obtain light from experience in other quarters of the world. I admit that our proposition in its form is, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, new, totally different from repeal of the Union—that simple process which would get rid of many imaginary difficulties and some real ones. Being a new proposition it seem to be the part of rational men to ask what guidance can be derived from experience in other parts of the world. There have been of course, in the history of the world multitudes of cases where small communities have coalesced into a single state, sometimes by an incorporating union, sometimes by a kind of union which simply for the sake of convenience, I will call an autonomous union—namely, a union which recognises a supreme authority governing the whole, but gives to one or more of the parts powers of local self-government in matters which are domestically its own. I propose for consideration and for confutation, if they can be confuted, but, if not, for mature and deep consideration, four propositions. The first is that there is in the civilized world—I do not go beyond Europe and America—no incorporating union effected and maintained by force that has ever prospered. (Cheers.) That is a challenge of some boldness. Is it too bold?

Sir M. Hicks-Beach—The United States.

Mr. Gladstone—Wait a moment. I said no incorporating union. (Ministerial cheers.) An incorporating union means that which suppresses the legislation of the independent parts. In the first place we have the union of Holland and Belgium. After a precarious existence of fifteen years divorce is effected, and those two aliens are now two happy, flourishing, and, above all, friendly nations. (Cheers.) The next case of an incoraporating union is that of Austria-Hungary. Their union was maintained for a number of years, but within the memory of most who sit here it was given up. Why? Because the choice was between giving it up and total ruin of the Empire. (Hear, eear.) The third case of an incorporating union is that of Russia and Poland. Take your stand, if you think fit on that union, and make it the model of your proceedings. (Laughter.) I admit that it exists. I cannot admit that it flourishes. I cannot admit that it ought to be held out except as a warning. (Hear.) There is much to be said in that case in the way of qualification which we cannot possibly urge in the case of Ireland, but I utterly decline to allow it as a case of an incorporating union which should encourrge us to persevere in the course we have bitherto pursued. (cheers.) Then there is the case of England and Ireland, on which I won't remark in this connection, because it is the whole subject of the debate before us. That is my first proposition, and I challange confutation of it. I come to my second—that the incorporating unions which have flourished have been favoured by incidents of history, geography, language, race, and if force has entered at all into the original combination it has soon ceased. (Hear, hear.) England herself is a case of an incorporating union dating from the heptarchy. France isa case of an incorporating union of a much more gradual formation. Italy is the case of an incorporating union based on history, for all the grandeur of Italy had belonged to the period when she was one, and all the disgrace of Italy had belonged to the period when she was broken by force and greed. Lastly, Spain is a case of an incorporating union, with respect, however, to which it is interesting to observe that the province of Catalonia was, unless I am mistaken, the headquarters of the gallant resistance to Napoleon, and it was the province in which there most prevailed the maintenane of local usage and self-government. (Cheers.) So much for these cases. We admit, of course that they are good and strong cases of incorporation, but the test to apply to them is this, whether their permanent maintenance require force. If force is a permanent principle of the union, then the union requires examination and amendment. (Cheers.) That is my second proposition. My third is this: No concession of Home Rule, unless made under compulsion, has failed to promote the attachment of the receiving to the giving Power. (Cheers.) I will take a case which may perhaps provoke a smile. It is probably the most hopeless of all, and therefore the most adverse to myself. It is the case of Turkey. She had an incorporating union with the States of the Balkan peninsula and modern Greece. It was destroyed under the influence of force. No sentiment of gratitude, no sense of unity has resulted. But even Turkey has provinces in which local liberties have been allowed to prevail, and in those provinces attachment to the central power subsists. (Hear, hear.) They are not conspicuous, I admit, but they are undoubted historic instances—namely, the Isle of Samos, the Isle of Rhodes, at any rate as to part of it, and another, more modern, the district of the Lebanon, which was impossible to govern, until after the mission of Lord Dufferin and others thirty years ago local liberty was there established, since which it has been a contented and attached portion of the Turkish empire. (Hear, hear.)

THE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

But this is my most important point—my fourth proposition—that unions not incorporated and not autonomous have been attended in all cases with success either complete or considerable. Can that proposition be made good? Let us see. I take cases of considerable interest. I think it will be admitted that Austria-Hungary offers to us a case of considerable success. The relations may not be altogether easy in all cases—(Opposition laughter)—but they saved Austria from a terrific danger, and they established her on the whole in a condition of honour, tranquillity, and strength. (Ministerial cheers.) Long may it continue. I take the case of Norway and Sweden. At this moment that combination of countries is perhaps under a severer strain than has ever happened since that Union was instituted; but even supposing that the Union were now to be dissolved, what has it done? Norway and Sweden had armies in the field for the purpose of mutual slaughter when they were united by the action of Europe under a document which establishhed powers of self-government for Norway far larger than Ireland asks for, and instead of the terrible consummation of the arbitrament of force which was then immediately impending they have had eighty years of peace and even of attachment. Of course I admit there is a political crisis. There is a sharp dispute going on between the two countries now. (Opposition laughter.) You are quite right to catch at the smallest semblance which will render you the smallest service—(Ministerial laughter)—but here I am bound to say that I do not despair about Norway and Sweden. I have paid some attention to the case of those countries. I feel a great interest in them. I regard that Scandinavia blood as certainly amongst the very best blood that courses in our veins. We have, therefore, a friendly and brotherly sentiment towards them, and I am perfectly persuaded that if common sense and moderation prevail on the one side or the other—that if they remain within or are led into those bounds of prudence—that union will be maintained and will become firmer for the blessings of many generations. (Ministerial cheers.) So much for Norway and Sweden. What am I to say in another case—that of Russia and Finland? Finland was a conquered country, only attached to Russia by force in the beginning of the present century, when it was torn from Sweden. Finland has been kept in a state of substantial contentment by the recognition of its legislative autonomy. Some four or five years ago there were evil rumours that autonomy was about to be put an end to. Whether there was any substance or not in that I am not absolutely certain, but they have happily disappeared. Even Russia, with all its greatness, and with reference to that comparatively insignificant country lying by its own side, which could easily be made the subject of repression by force—Russia, with all its autocratic ideas, is not ashamed to have attached Finland to itself by the ties of legislative autonomy. I will not dwell upon too small a case—the case of Denmark and Ireland. My contention is that in every case these concessions of local autonomy have been attended at the least with considerable success. In some cases I said with complete success. Let us look at the case of Germany. It is impossible to conceive a stronger and mere demonstrative case. How has the German Empire been constituted, having regard to all its very important constituent States? It has been constituted upon the principle of recognising in the fullest manner local autonomous institutions, and of admitting no interference except by consent with any matter of internal government, and of strictly limiting the union with that great and prosperous empire to those affairs and those concerns which were strictly and obviously imperial. (Ministerial cheers.) The right hon. gentleman opposite has so little considered this question that he quotes the United States as a case in which by force an incorporated union was maintained. The right hon. gentleman knows perfectly well—and I can only describe his momentary interruption to the hurry and haste of the moment—that as to every question of properly internal government the State Governments, which were themselves the original sovereignties existing afterthe wrenching of the American colonies from this country—that the State Governments still exist in unimpaired integrity for every domestice interest, and that the men who in America would dare to propose to interfere with them would be regarded as a madman. (Ministerial cheers.)

(*To be continued.*)

OBITUARY.

LORD DERBY.

The Right Hon. Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, eldest son of the fourteenth earl of Derby, born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Classics in 1848. His Lordship, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent as Lord Stanley until he succeeded to the peerage; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons during the summer of 1850, a very able speech on the subject of the sugar colonies. He paid a visit to the East, and when in India was nominated in March, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration. In the spring of 1853 he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. The death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, having created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown remained true to his party, and declined the tempting proposal. He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East India Company to the responsible advisers of her Majesty. His Lordship was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and the tact with which he conducted the negotiations for the settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty rendered him exceedingly popular. He held the seals of the Foreign Office until the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in December, 1868. His Lordship was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, April 1, 1869. The death of his father on October 23, 1869, transferred him to the House of Peers, and he has since taken a prominent part in the discussions of that assembly. In February, 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet, Lord Derby was again entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office. In consequence of the decision taken at the Cabinet Council of January 23, 1878, to send up the British fleet to Constantinople, Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon tendered their resignations. That of Lord Carnarvon was accepted; but the order respecting the fleet having been countermanded, and explanations having been made with his colleagues, Lord Derby consented to resume his post. But differences again arose between him and the other members of the Cabinet, and on March 28, he announced in the House of Lords that he had resigned the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Beaconsfield stated on the same evening that Lord Derby had not differed from his colleagues with respect to the conditions they had laid down for the Congress, but in reference to the measures they had adopted in view of its probable failure. In the debate in the House of Lords on the Eastern Question, April 8, 1878, Lord Derby took occasion to observe:—"I have been referred to . . . as having resigned office in consequence of the calling out of the Reserves. Now I feel bound to tell your Lordships that whatever I may have thought of that step, it was not the sole, nor indeed the principal reason for the differences that unfortunately arose between my colleagues and myself. What the other reasons are I cannot divulge until the propositions of the Government from which I dissented are made known." In the debate in the House of Lords on the Treaty of Berlin, July 18, 1878, he said:—"When I quitted the Government in the last days of March, I did so because it was said it was necessary to seize and occupy the island of Cyprus, together with a point upon the Syrian coast, and that was to be done by means of a Syrian expedition sent out from India, with or without the consent of the Sultan, although undoubtedly part of the arrangements was that full compensation should be made to the Sultan of any loss he might incur." The correctness of this statement was, however, emphatically denied by the Marquis of Salisbury in the course of the same debate. In April, 1879, Lord Derby withdrew from the Lancashire Union of Conservative Associations in consequence of disapproval of the foreign policy of the Government and his desire to remain aloof for a time from all party obligations; and in October, 1879, it became known that he had detached himself definitively from the Conservative organization. In a letter addressed to the Earl of Sefton, March 12, 1880, Lord Derby wrote:—"I have been long unwilling to separate from the political connection in which I was brought up, and with which, notwithstanding occasional differences on non-political questions, I have in the main acted for many years. But the present situation of parties and the avowed policy of the Conservative leader in reference to foreign relations leave me no choice. I cannot support the present Government, and as neutrality, however from personal feelings I might prefer it, is at a political crisis an evasion of public duty, I have no choice except to declare myself, however reluctantly, ranked among their opponents." He was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's administration, December 16, 1882, and held that office until July, 1885. In 1886, however, Lord Derby took the Unionist side in the Irish Question. The Earl of Derby was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in November, 1874. Before his succession to the peerage his Lordship served as a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase 1856-7; of the Cambridge University Commission in 1856-60; of the Commission on the Organization of the Indian Army in 1858-9; Chairman of the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army in 1859-61; of the Commission on Patents in 1863-4; and of the Commission on City Guilds in 1881-2.—*Men of the Time.*

CAMBAY NOTES.

A correspondent writes:—On Tuesday, Cambay was the scene of a great *tamasha* on account of the Ramzan Id. This holiday is one of the greatest of all the sacred days of the Mahomedans, since the observance of fast during the month of Ramzan terminates on that day. In accordance with the old custom, H. H. the Nawab Saheb, his brothers, and other members of the royal family and noblemen met in the Durbar *Dewankhaneh* and proceeded to Idgah to offer their prayers. The procession, or the *Sawari*, as it is called, having started with the State cannons and followed, in a regular order, by *dunkas* and royal banners and ensigns; by a troop of mounted police, a detachment of foot police and the Arab and Pathan musketeers and rifleman; by the State elephants; and, lastly, by palanquins and carriages. H. H. the Nawab Saheb, whose appearance in the *Sawari* was hailed with applause, accompanied by his Dewan, had taken his seat in a chaise attended by his Mogul body-guards, the rest of the princes and nobles following in a long unbroken line. On returning from the "Idgah," at eleven o'clock, H. H. the Nawab Saheb held a grand Durbar which, besides those present in the *Sawari*, was attended by the State officers and the principal seths and sowcars of the town. After the usual presentation of nazars to H. H. the Nawab Saheb the Durbar dispersed.

The weather is cool and slightly cloudy at present, but the last week was decidedly very hot. The thermometer rose up to 107°.

This State is under steady transmutation into a good government. Measures of reform and of public benefit are promptly adopted. The new administration is using all its energies to enhance the prosperity of the subjects of the Nawab Saheb. One cannot but feel that the British officers sent to Cambay have come with the honest determination to do good work.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to April 19, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to April 15, 1893.	775,800
Balance to be remitted from April. 16, to 31 March, 1894................................	17,924,200

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following resolutions have been adopted at the preliminary meeting of the Sirdars and submitted to Government through the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan:—

To W. H. Crowe, Esq., Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, Poona; from the President of the Provisional Committee.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Sirdars' Association, held on the 18th instant, it was unanimously resolved to move you to request Government to be pleased to publish for the information of the public subsidiary rules regulating the procedure to be followed by the Sirdars in electing their representative at the Durbar proposed to be held for the purpose and we have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the following suggestions:—

List of voters.—The list of Sirdars annually published is evidently intended for purposes other than that of an election and must therefore be corrected in many important particulars before it can serve as a list of voters and the Committee therefore respectfully suggests that the list should be corrected up to date. It will appear from a perusal of the list as it at present stands, that there are in it names of Sirdars who died some time ago. There are also some names which appear in more than one class; there are also found in the list some names of minors. The list, the Committee thinks, must therefore be corrected so as to serve the purposes of a Voters' Register. The Committee further respectfully suggests that such a corrected list should be printed and published for general information and copies of the same be supplied to the individual voters as also to the general public.

The Committee begs leave to point out that although individual Sirdars would very much wish to exercise the privilege of voting personally it would be extremely inconvenient to many of the Sirdars living at a distance from Poona to attend the Durbar. More than half the number of the Sirdars live in places distant from Poona and the expenses, as also the personal inconvenience of a journey to Poona in this season of the year are almost prohibitive. The Committee therefore suggests that Government will be pleased to make arrangements by which the inconvenience might be removed. It might be suggested that an arrangement of sending yadis and getting replies similar to that made in the case of the Local Boards for the election of a representative of the Inamdars might be followed with convenience.

The Committee begs leave to bring to the notice of the Government that by the custom of the country ladies, both Hindus and Mahomedans, cannot put in their appearance in a public Durbar. The number of such voters in the list exceeds a fourth of the total number of voters and if some arrangement, similar to that made for the election of Inamdars at District Local Board elections, by which they can be allowed to vote without appearing in the Durbar, is not made, a large number of votes would be lost to the candidate, and the number of votes at the poll being thus considerably reduced, it would reflect prejudicially upon the class which Government very properly thinks is of such importance as to deserve a seat for itself. It would also be necessary, the Committee thinks, to make some arrangements for taking the votes of Sirdars who are minors.

The Committee further thinks that the election at the Durbar should be by ballot. The advantages of this system over that of an open election are too well-known and the Committee begs to point out that secrecy in voting is a great necessity.

The Committee thankfully appreciates the very excellent motive which induced Government to recognize the body of Sirdars as a fit constituency for electing a representative. They also appreciate the desire of Government to allow them to elect at as early a date as may be practicable, but the Committee fears that if rules of procedure are not framed and published the object of Government will not be successfully achieved, and the Committee therefore prays that these rules be published as early as might be possible and that the election should not take place until after some time after these rules are published.—I have, &c.,

NARAYANRAO,
President.
BABASAHEB SANGALIKAR,
Secretary.

Resolved.—(1.) That the Government of Bombay having been pleased to concede to the Sirdars of the Deccan the privilege of electing a member to the local Legislative Council, it is necessary in the interest of the body that there should be a central organization for purposes of joint consultation and action, and to correspond with the Government and the Agent for Sirdars and generally to take all steps necessary for the promotion of union and co-operation in this and other matters of public interest.

(2.) That with a view to carry out these objects, it is desirable to form a Sirdars' Association with its head office at Poona and all Sirdars of the first, second, and third classes shall be eligible as members of the Association.

(3.) That the Sirdars present here agree to become members of the Association, and to form themselves into a Provisional Committee, and this Committee will correspond with the Sirdars here and outside and will arrange to hold a general meeting of the Sirdars, and ascertain their wishes about the person to be nominated for recommendation in response to the invitation of Government.

(4.) That Shrimant Narayanrao alias Babasaheb Ghorpade should be the President, and Shrimant Gunpatrao alias Babasaheb Sangalikar should be the Secretary, of the Provisional Committee.

(5.) That the Provisional Committee should address a letter to Government thanking them for the concession and requesting permission to enable Sirdars not resident in Poona or its neighbourhood to communicate their opinion and vote by a yadi addressed to the Agent for Sirdars, in the same manner as Inamdars are allowed to do under the Local Board election rules, and that female Sirdars should be permitted to vote in the same way. Government should also be requested to supply to the Association a copy of the draft rules to be framed in this connection, and especially regarding the preparation of the Voters' Register, and that arrangements should be made for taking the votes of the Sirdars who are minor in age.

(6.) That the Provisional Committee should also issue an appeal setting forth the objects of the Association, and the value of the concessions given by Government, and exhorting the Sirdars to co-operate in the matter.

MONEY SAFE KEEPING FACILITIES AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly give a corner for this and help us with the aid of your powerful paper. At present, Government do not allow more than Rs. 200 to be deposited in one name in one year in the Savings Banks, on which they give Rs. 3/12 per cent. per annum interest. At present owing to the suspicions engendered by the failure of the Oriental and other Banks, people are afraid to invest in fixed deposits in private banks, and Government Paper at 104 or 105 is out of the question for *bona-fide* investments. I think, therefore, that Government might gain considerably by accepting deposits from the public in Savings Banks in unlimited sums. It might protect itself by not granting interest for deposits over Rs. 200 in any one year from any one individual as at present. This would be profitable to Government and help to draw in large sums for its use. It would also help the public in finding a safe place of keeping for its spare money. At present, after a man has deposited Rs. 200 in one year in the Savings Bank, he has to look round for other outlets for putting his savings in, and people with families put in Rs. 200 in, separate books each in the names of their children, &c., but with the largest families, say, seven or eight children, with husband and wife making say ten not more than Rs. 2,000 can be profitably invested in the Savings Banks in one year. I am sure many would gladly lodge their surplus savings with Government for safe keeping without interest, rather than deposit them even for 4 per cent. in private banks in these days. Considering the heavy income-tax on us, which is likely to remain a permanent institution now, I certainly think that Government ought to help us a little more. They will earn the gratitude of the thrifty public by allowing safe keeping accommodation in their Savings Banks to private surplus savings. No risk is run, and the public will be satisfied and thankful. There can be no question of Government competing with private banks, as these latter will still have large capitalists and merchants to deal with. My proposition affects the masses earning about Rs. 500 a month and downwards only. Government have only to attempt the experiment, and it will be surprised at the large sum it will get for nothing on one hand, and which it can utilize profitably and get interest for on the other. I am sure the general public will join me in asserting that greater safe deposit facilities are necessary in India, and that it is the duty of the State to encourage laudable thrift of this sort.—Yours, &c.,

NATHOORAM.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The annual distribution of prizes to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association took place in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening. A large number of Volunteers and ladies were present, and the long table on the organ platform with its costly freight of handsome cups and prizes was the centre of attraction. Brigadier-General Budgen who presided, arrived shortly after nine o'clock, and was received by Colonel Bayley, the Commandant of the Corps. Amongst those present, were Lieutenant-Colonel Shortland, R.A., Major Roughton, Commandant, B. V. A., Major Leathem, Adjutant, B. V. R. C., Captains J. P. Baird, F. Place, G. Lund, and J. W. Smith, Lieutenants T. M. English, F. W. English, J. H. Furneaux, and S. Tomlinson, Second Lieutenants R. Snell, C. C. James, W. Garlick, and G. W. Moir, B. L. H., Lieutenant J. P. Cornforth, Honorary Quarter Master, and Honorary Captain A. F. Soundy, Paymaster.

The prizes were then distributed.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

Messrs. Lund, Blockley and Carter's Prize—a handsome fancy clock, value Rs. 100—won by Gr. C. H. Butler, B. V. A.; Messrs. Treacher's Prize—a pair of handsome salvers, value Rs. 100—won by Vol. O. Clyne, B. V. R.; Messrs. Bromley and Campbell's Prize—a very pretty basin or vase of Cutch silver, value Rs. 100—won by Cr.-Sergt Thomas, B. V. R.; Messrs. C. E. Phillimore and Co.'s Prize.—an excellent made album, value Rs. 25—won by Sergt. Nicoll, B. V. R.; Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s Prize.—a lamp, value Rs. 35—won by Sergt. McKinnon, B. V. R.; Messrs. Le Maistre's Prize—an air-gun, value Rs. 40—won by Sergt. McKinnon in the Celery Match; Messrs. Harry Clark's Prize—a silver Cutch cup—won by Corpl. J. J. D'Souza, B. V. R.; Messrs. Thacker's Prize—a valuable telescope (Lord Bury), value Rs. 75—won by Corpl. Munro, B. L. H., having the best aggregate with the carbine; and Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s Prize—binoculars, value Rs. 50—won by Vol. O. Clyne, for having made the best aggregate with the rifle.

Medals of the Association—gold, won by Cr-Sergt Black; silver, Corpl. Sergt Thomas; and bronze, Corpl. Lund.

Medals of the National Rifle Association—presented by Major T. W. C. Leathem, Adjutant, B. V. R., won by Sergt. Thomas, B. V. R.

Colr-Sergt H Black, Rs. 70; Corpl G F Lund, Rs. 67; Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Rs. 50; Vol H Lilley, Rs. 50; Sergt W H Brewer, Rs. 50; Lieut D J Sharp, Rs. 49; Sergt H W Prescott, Rs. 37-8; Vol M S Mullins, Rs. 36-12; Vol G V Evans, Rs. 35; Sergt J A McKinnon, Rs. 33-8; Vol C Anding, Rs. 30; Vol E Baird, Rs. 30; Vol W Lambert, Rs. 30; Corporal W Munro, Rs. 28; Sergt W G Nicoll, Rs. 25; Corpl L Valladares, Rs. 25; Sergt-Major J H Downing, Rs. 22-8; Corpl R W Chitts, Rs. 21-12; Gunner P E Flower, B V A, Rs. 21-8; Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Rs. 20; Gunner H W Martin, B V A, Rs. 20; Corl-Sergt J Hussey, Rs. 18; Lce-Corpl P J Boylette, Rs. 18; Vol E W Pyrke, Rs. 17-8; Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V A, Rs. 15; Colr-Sergt E Sands, Rs. 15; Vol H Row, Rs. 15; Sergt C B Robinson, Rs. 13-8; Lce-Corpl H Forde, Rs. 13; Lieut F W English, Rs. 12; Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Rs. 10; Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Rs. 10; Gunner J A McMillan, B V A, Rs. 10; Sergt H W Jackson, B V A, Rs. 10; Corpl H Bullock, Rs. 10; Gunner A Bond, B V A, Rs. 10; Vol E L Chitts, Rs. 10; Vol A J D'Souza, Rs. 8; Sergt-Instr W Owens, B V A, Rs. 5; Lce-Corpl W Richardson, Rs. 5; Lce-Sergt H Long, Rs. 5; Vol J W Lawrence, Rs. 5; Corpl J W High, Rs. 5; Sergt J W Gordon, Rs. 5; Gunner C H Butler, B V A, Rs. 2; Colr-Sergt J B Brown, Rs. 2; Vol W Mackesson, Rs. 2; and Corpl T Thurley, Rs. 20.

THE COMMANDANT'S PRIZES.

The "Bayley Company Challenge Shield" shot for annually at Coorla by teams of ten from each company (A to G), was won by A Company with 637 points. The "Bayley Challenge Shield" and a book for highest score in class firing, was won by Color-Sergeant H. Black (D Company) 297 points. For the members of the left companies (B D F) whose total is highest in class firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined, Color-Sergeant E. Sands, 365 points, F. Company, silver bowl on pedestal. For the members of the right companies (A C E G) whose total is highest in class firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined, Corporal G. F. Lund, E. Company, 345 points, silver bowl on pedestal. For the members of the Bombay Telegraph Department, and Eastern Telegraph Company, who have obtained the greater number of points for attendance the Commandant's parades combined, Sergt. J. Moore, set of gold shirt studs and Artistic Travel, and Corporal W. J. High, flask and cups in case and the World of Romance, and Sport in Many Lands. For the members of the Byculla School, and Indo-British Institution Cadet Company (H) whose totals are highest in class firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined, Bugler E. Keenan, silver watch and chain, and Cook's Voyages and Napier's Peninsular Campaign, Cadet H. Farrow, Life of Wellington, Heroes of England, and Six Years in Congo Land. For the members of the Cathedral High School, Cadet Company (J) whose totals are highest in class firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined, Cadet L. Hirsch, silver watch and chain and Shakespeare's, the Bedford Edition, Cadet A Otto, set of gold shirt studs and Sultan to Sultan. For the members of the Byculla Scottish and John Connon High Schools Cadet Company "K" whose totals are highest in class firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined, Sergeant C. Buckel, 251 points, set of gold shirt studs; and the World of Adventure, 3 vols. and Cadet H. Goolzad, 179 points, Armies of To-day and Cairo. For the members of St. Mary's, Mazagon, Cadet Company "L" whose totals are highest in class firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined, Cadet F, Goodwin, 219 points, silver watch and chain, and Shakespeare, The "Bedford" Edition; and Cadet M. Forbes, 189 points, set of gold shirt studs, and Tennyson's Works. For the members of the "Bombay Volunteer Rifles" Band, whose totals are highest in class firing:—Vol. N. S. Fernandes, Rs. 30; Vol. J. C. De Souza, Rs. 25; Vol. J. Pinto, Rs. 25; and Vol. M.A. D'Sa, Rs. 20.

A COMPANY.

Artillery Sergeant W. Boylette, winner of Captain Baird's prize, silver cup (value Rs. 50) for highest score in class firing. Lance-Corporal F. E. Otto, winner of Captain Baird's prize (Rs. 30) for the 2nd high score in class firing. Volunteer E. Baird, winner of Captain Baird's drill prize (Rs. 20) for having attended the largest number of parades and drills during the drill season. Volunteer Bagduzar, winner of Captain Baird's drill prize (Rs. 10) for having attended the 2nd largest number of parades and drills during the drill season. Sergeant H. Prescott, winner of a silver cup (value Rs. 50), presented as a shooting prize to A Company for making the highest score at the 200, 300, and 600 yard ranges. Volunteer C. Anding, winner of a revolver, presented by Lieutenant Devlin, as a shooting prize to A Company for making the 2nd highest score at the 200, 300 and 600 yard ranges.

C COMPANY.

Vol. A. Boylette, carriage clock; Sergt. C. B. Robinson, a mug, Vol. F. Ingle, set of gold studs and links; Vol. J. Lewis, silver shield; Vol G. V. Evans, field telescope; Vol A. U. Wright, silver hunting watch; Vol. R. B. Rix, a revolver; Vol. E. T. Stevenson, leather travelling writing case; Vol. G. H. Bailey, silver cigarete case; Sergt. A. Monk, silver Cutch cup; Corpl. E. Hopkins, plated cigar case; Vol. S. Harrison, meerschaum pipe.

E COMPANY.

For services rendered to the Company—Musketry Instructor Sergeant Limpus, a tankard from Captain Lund and Rs. 10 from Lieutenant Sharp.

For attendance at Drill—Sergeant Moore, Lieutenant Jenkins' prize, and Rs. 5 from Lieutenant Sharp. Sergeant Brewer, Corporals Lund and J. J. DeSouza, Lance-Corporal Cargin, and Volunteers C. Rodrigues, E. De Mello, and N. Sampson, a medal each from Captain Lund and Rs. 5 from Lieutenant Sharp.

F COMPANY.

Match I.—(Company Challenge Cup Competition.) Open to all members of the Company. The Cup to become the property of any member who shall win it for three consecutive years. Distances, 300 and 600 yards. 7 shots and 1 sighting shot at each distance. 1st Prize.—Company Cup (value Rs. 100) with Rs. 15 attached; won by Colr.-Sergt. E. Sands (for the 2nd year in succession). 2nd Prize.—Rs. 10; won by Vol. E. Chitts.

Match II.—Open to all members of the Company. Distances, 200 and 700 yards. 7 shots and 1 sighting shot at each distance. 1st prize.—Rs. 25, won by Colr.-Sergt. E. Sands. 2nd prize.—Rs. 20, won by Vol. E. Chitts. 3rd prize.—Rs. 10, won by Lce.-Sergt. S. Simpson. 4th prize.—Rs. 5, won by Corpl. S. Simpson.

Match III.—Open to all recruits of the season, and those members of the Company who have not during the last three years, won a prize for shooting in any company. Distances, 200 and 500 yards 7 shots and 1 sighting shot at each distance. 1st prize.—Rs. 10, won by Vol. E. Chitts. 2nd prize.—Rs. 5, won by Corpl. S. Simpson. 3rd prize.—Rs. 5, won by Lce.-Corpl. F. Cornelius.

Match IV.—Prizes for clas-firing and attendance at parades combined. Open to all members of the company, except sergeants. 1st Prize, Rs. 5, won by Vol. A. S. Aaron. 2nd Prize, Rs. 5, won by Vol. J. Moses. 3rd Prize, Rs. 5, won by Vol. E. Reubens.

G COMPANY.

Shooting Prizes.

Match I.—Vol. R. Robottom, 1st prize, Rs. 30; Corpl. M. Ward, 2nd prize, Rs.15; Vol. A. J. D'Souza, 3rd [illegible] Rs. 10; Corl.-Sergt. E. W. Fern, retires in favour of next man, and Corpl. T. Thurley, 4th prize, Rs. 5.

Match II.—Vol. A. D'Mellow 1st prize, Rs. 30; Corpl. T. Thurley, 2nd prize, Rs. 15; Vol. J. M. Henriques, 3rd prize, Rs. 10; Colr.-Sergt. E. W. Fern, retires in favour of next man, and Vol. F. Smith, 4th prize, Rs. 5.

GOOD ATTENDANCE PRIZES.

Vol. J. B. Noronha, prize, Rs. 50; Vol R. Carvalho, Rs. 15; Vol. J. Pinto, Rs. 15; Vol. A. Hurley (Recruit), Rs. 5; Vol. C. A. Menesse, Rs. 5; Vol. P. D'Souza, Rs. 5; and Vol. J. M. Henriques, Rs. 5.

When the prizes had been distributed Colonel Bayley addressed those present, and said that it was the fourth year General Budgen had presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, but he deeply regretted that this would probably be the last time they would have him to preside at their annual gathering, as his term of office would expire shortly. He was happy to say that during the four years General Budgen had been in command of the Bombay District, the local Volunteer Corps had increased both in numbers and in efficiency. He (Colonel Bayley) had been for ten years in command of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and he could safely say that there never had been a season so successful as the past one. The number present at the inspection had been the largest since 1877, there being 649 present on parade. (Loud applause.) The Bombay Volunteers would be no doubt aware that success in Volunteering was very difficult to arrive at in India. During the last four years the Volunteers had been allowed to take part with the other corps, in the various Brigade parades, and he (Colonel Bayley) trusted that the successor of General Budgen would do what he could to advance the interests of the Corps in the same manner as General Budgen. Colonel Bayley regretted very much the non-attendance of Mrs. Budgen, who had been prevented from attending by the hot weather. He trusted that General Budgen would convey their very best thanks to her, for attending on previous occasions. The popular Commandant would not detain those present any longer, but expressed his regret at having to part with General Budgen, but trusted that his success to a first-class appointment would not be long in forthcoming. He was sure the General would look back with pleasure and sympathy to the gatherings he presided over in the Town Hall. Before concluding his remarks Colonel Bayley called for three cheers for General Budgen as an appreciation of his kindness in presiding.

The cheers were heartily given, one more cheer being given for Mrs. Budgen.

General Budgen, in reply, said that it was the fifth time he had had the pleasure of being present at the annual gathering of the Corps to present their prizes as well as the prizes of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association. But he was sorry to say that it would be the last time. Speaking about the Rifle Association he hardly thought that it was a representative Volunteer Association. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombay Light Horse had joined the Association. But he noticed that all the prizes had been won by the Rifle Corps, the carbines not being able to compete against them. He would have been very glad to have given a prize if the Railway Volunteers had been allowed to join. He was not acquainted with the rules of the Association, but he did not see why the Railway Volunteers were not allowed to take part. He said his remarks about the prizes were borne out by the results which showed that 36 out of 44 prizes had been won by the Rifles, the remainder falling to the carbines of the Volunteer Artillery and the Light Horse. He was glad to notice among the prize-winners that his old friends, Colour-Sergeant Black and Corporal Lund had kept up their form. But he was sorry to see that Quarter-Master Sergeant Stephens had been prevented from competing by an unhappy occurrence, of which they were all aware. He was extremely glad to see that some of the younger members of the Corps were coming forward in shooting, and he trusted they would soon be able to compete with the old ones, so that Sergeant Black would not be able to take all. He would now touch upon a disagreeable subject. It referred to the complaint that had been received about the arms. Last year H. E. the Commander-in-Chief had ordered the capitation grant to be withheld. But he (General Budgen) had asked for a milder form of treatment. With this view certain restrictions were adopted, which in his (the General's) view would prove sufficient, but he was sorry to say that this year's report was worse than the last. Out of 383 rifles, 20 per cent. were reported rusty and dirty, seventeen of them being in such a wretched condition as to be pronounced unserviceable. The Volunteers could not expect him to ask for any more favours. The capitation grant of the seventeen owners of those rifles which were pronounced unserviceable, would be withheld, and the higher authorities would deal with the matter. The Volunteers had been given a fair warning. At the inspection parade they had been called on to send their rifles in clean for the inspection. He was sure they could not expect Government to give them expensive rifles, and then when the rifles were required, half of them were found to be unserviceable. He trusted that there would not be a repetition of such neglect on their part. He regretted to have to make those remarks. This year's inspection had been more satisfactory than the last. During the last three years there had been an improvement. The battalion movements were executed very satisfactorily, and he would be very glad to make a good report to Government. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, he said, would have been glad to have been present, and he had asked him to say that he (the Commander-in-Chief) would on all occasions support any recommendation towards the efficiency and comfort of the Volunteers. (Cheers.) He regretted that Mrs. Budgen had been prevented from attending by the excessive heat. As this was the last time he would have the pleasure of addressing the Corps, he thanked all the Volunteers present for the kindly way in which they took his remarks, and he trusted they would profit by them. He assured them that wherever he might be, he would always wish success to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. (Cheers.)

The floor was then cleared for dancing which was kept up till midnight.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The weekly handicap race, in connection with the Bombay Sailing Association, took place on Saturday afternoon. The race, which was started exactly at 4-50 o'clock, was open to any boats of the Association. The following boats had entered for the race:—

Janetta, lug, entered by Lieutenant A. Walpole, R.E

Senta, cutter, entered by Surg-Major H. W. Boyd.

St. Fillans, ship's boat, entered by Capt. E. D. Fitzgerald.

Red Rose, lateen, entered by Lieutenant M. A. Humphrys, North Lancashire Regiment.

Blue Bell, cutter, entered by Mr. P. Glynn Messent.

La Mascotte, lateen entered by Mr. J. Westall.

Mannikin, cutter, entered by Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.

Rustom, Lateen, entered by Mr. C. S. H. Sarl.

St. Fillans did not start. The course was No. 1 sailed the reverse way; and gentlemen in charge of boats were to adhere strictly to the rules of the Association regarding all starts, passing other boats, and rounding marks.

The handicap allowances made for the boats were as follows:—

	Janetta	Blue Bell	Senta	La Mascotte	Mannikin	Rustom
Red Rose............	3	4	6	8	10	12
Janetta	...	1	3	5	7	9
Blue Bell...........	..	..	2	4	6	8
Senta	..	..	..	2	4	12
La Mascotte	..	..	..	...	2	4
Mannikin............	...	..	..	...	..	2
Rustom..............	..	..	..	...	..	...
St Fillans, did not start						

The following is the result of the race:—

Boats	Arrived at
Rustom..	6 7 50
La Mascotte	6 4 50
Senta	6 6 40

MILITARY NEWS.

General leave of absence from 20th April to 20th June is granted to Surgeon-Captain G. S. McLoughlin, A. M. S.

Sixty days' privilege of absence is granted to each of the undermentioned officers from the dates specified against their names:—Lieutenant P. W. Drake-Brockman, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, from the 24th April. Lieutenant J. N. Jophson, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, from the 23rd April, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Sir James Dormer, the Madras Commander-in-Chief's prize for competition among batteries of artillery in India armed with the 9-pounder, has been won this year by the 34th Field Battery, at Allahabad. Major Bell-Irving's battery scored 474 points. The second place is filled by the 33rd Field Battery, who were some 70 points behind.

Colonel Ward, Commanding R. A., Meerut Circle, has inspected the troops at Dehra for General Nairne, C.B., engaged on the Promotion Board. On the 13th he reviewed the whole garrison and inspected the 1-2nd P. W. O. Gurkhas, under Colonel Hill. The 2-2nd P. W. O. Gurkhas, under, Colonel Begbie, were inspected on the 14th, and No. 8. Bengal Mountain Battery, under Captain Birch, on the 15th. Colonel Ward was at[illegible] by Major Muir, C. I. E., D. A. A. G., and Cap[illegible] [illegible]avidson and Foster.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some batteries of Artillery at Secunderabad recently sent up very heavy rolls of horses recommended to be cast, in excess of the 9 per cent. mentioned in the Government of India's regulations, and it is understood to have sanctioned the castings. There is a rumour also that very heavy castings will be made at Bangalore shortly.

Commenting on the judgment in the Hyderabad Scandal Case the *Pioneer* writes :—Such a termination to one of the most scandalous cases ever argued in a court of law can hardly, it is plain, be satisfactory to anybody but the counsel engaged. The evidence on the merely technical point whether publication was or was not proved could have been given in a few days ; but the case has been allowed to drag on for months, during which scores of witnesses have been examined on the question of justification, and quantities of the dirtiest linen have been washed in the public view. So far as the essential points of the case are concerned, the judgment given determines absolutely nothi[illegible] A grave social and political scandal has wo[illegible] for the present—for the business can scarcely e[illegible]ere—with something very like a farce.

The Berlin correspondent of the *St*[illegible] hears from a trustworthy quarter that the inhabitants of Badakhshan, or Afghan Turkestan [illegible] being called on by proclamation to petition R[illegible]a to include them within her Customs frontier, as the trade with Khiva, Bokhara, and Russian Turkestan, hitherto free, cannot otherwise be kept so, and as their own interest demands their union with the inhabitants of those countries into one great whole."—The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg hopes to be able to conclude a Treaty shortly with the Russian Government which would establish all the rights possessed by the Chinese in the Pamir region previous to the usurpation of Yacoob Beg.—According to the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, a number of leading Russian papers, among them the *Novoye Vremya*, are working themselves into a state of indignation over the cession of Khanjut to the Government of India.

The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., was married to Mrs. Charles Hugh Hoare, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Twysden, in St. Paul's Church, Knights bridge, on Wednesday forenoon (April 5), only relations of both families being present. Sir James was attended by his eldest son, Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Fergusson, Grenadier Guards ; and the bride was given away by her brother, Captain Twysden, R.N. The Rev. and Hon. Alfred F. A. Hanbury-Tracy, Vicar of Frome, officiated.

The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued, after one of the shortest Sessions in its history. Lord Stanley of Preston, in the speech from the throne, alluded to the Behring Sea Arbitration, the Treaty with France, the Quarantine Regulations, and the part the Dominion would take in the World's Fair.

A private telegram has been received at Venice from Florence which announces that the Queen will pay a brief visit to that city before she leaves Italy, probably on the 15th or the 18th. Her Majesty is to reside during her stay at the Palazzo Rezzonico, on the Grand Canal, which Mr. and Mrs. Browning have placed at her disposal. It is almost certain that the Queen will have left Florence before the German Emperor and Empress pass through that city on their journey from Potsdam to Rome.

A neat suggestion, says a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*, is made in the *Daily Graphic* by a gentleman signing himself "Crammer." "If our M.P.'s are going to be paid, and membership of the House of Commons made a regular branch of the Civil Service, we ought to have an examination for them too. Competitive examination for M.P.'s ! It is a splendid 'democratic' suggestion. The vista for 'Crammers' is, of course, delightful ; Messrs. Wren, and Gurney, and Scoones, will then indeed be arbiters of Imperial destinies. For the examination will have to be pretty stiff, when all the young gentlemen from Board School upwards are working for their political salary. 'Crammer' suggests 'history (ancient and modern), geopraphy, arithmetic, political and social economy, the Articles of Religion, and'—(but this is really too vague)—'any other subjects in which a member of Parliament is supposed to be efficient.' The latter is perhaps intended to include rhetoric ; but who shall examine in that ? Some people may think that a candidate already has to pass a somewhat difficult examination for his post. But, for the very humour of the thing, it would be a pity not to let Mr. Gladstone come out top in Homer, or Mr. Burns and Mr. Keir-Hardie take 'firsts' in Industrial Science. And supposing these candidates were ploughed in their own subjects ?"

The Berlin *Norddeutsche*, in an article giving a general view of the conflict of interests in the country to the north and north-west of British India, says :—"The Russian Press ascribes to the English the intention to incite the Chinese to occupy the eastern part of the Pamirs. The Russians are also at the same time beginning to arouse the suspicion in Pekin that the English mean to stir up the people of Kashgar, in order to interpose as strong a Mahomedan State as possible between Russia and Hindustan in pursuance of the regular British Mahomedan policy. It would be best for Great Britain, indeed, if the western part of the Pamirs, that is Wakhan, Shugnan, and Roshan, fell to the Afghans, and the eastern part, viz., Sarykol to China. This is so evident that it needs no further comment. For the present, however, Russia shouts an imperative 'Halt !' to every Afghan going towards Badakhshan, while the Ameer preserves an attitude of equal distrust towards both the European and the Asiatic Great Powers. It is, however, not improbable that these questions, about which so much has already been spoken and written, will yet remain undecided for a long time to come, and give occasions for a good deal more writing and speaking.

A curious surprise was, it is said, prepared for the German Emperor William a few days ago. When he removed his napkin from his plate at dinner he found a letter concealed therein, which he opened, glanced over, laughed at heartily, then read aloud. It bore the signature of one of the lackeys waiting at the table, and contained a petition to his Majesty to allow him to set up a canteen within the precincts of the Imperial palace for the numerous servants of the household. The letter pointed out, in terms as respectful as they were droll, that the servants had to go to a great distance when they needed any liquid refreshment. This naive request caused much merriment at the royal table. The Emperor, summoning an official of the court-marshal's office, handed him the petition, with instructions to see to the matter, expressly ordering, however, that the man should not suffer any disagreeable consequences for his boldness.

The Queen, according to a writer in *Vanity Fair*, is inclined to be superstitious in regard to precious stones. It has been noted that in several wedding presents lately given by the Prince of Wales chrysoprase has been the semi-precious gem used, either with pearls and diamonds, as in Lady Lurgan's case, or emeralds ; and as it is a lovely opaque green of a shade possessed by no other stone, it has rapidly become fashionable. The superstition about chrysoprase is that it is the antithesis of the opal ; the latter being the fatal stone, and the former bringing nothing but good luck. The Queen, who is a great authority on gems and their significance, has taught the Prince her lore on the chrysoprase, which her Majesty invariably wears in some form or another ; not entirely for luck's sake, but because she has such a high opinion of the stone itself. The chrysoprase of to-day is, of course, the chrysoprasus mentioned in the twenty-first chapter of the Revelation, and placed between the topaz and the jacinth as the tenth foundation-stone of the New Jerusalem. It is found in Silesia ; and Dutch William, who, strangely enough, had some interest in the mines there, introduced the stone into England and popularised it. During the reigns of Anne and the three first Georges it was quite the fashion ; but the Regent did not care for it, and it died out in the beginning of the century, not to be revived for eighty years.

THE FIGHTING AT CHILAS.

FULL DETAILS.

The *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent with the Camp at Chilas, on March 22, writes :—

I have telegraphed fully from Gilgit and this place about the late fighting here, and our expectations and hopes of its repetition. But a good deal remains to be told which could not be compressed into the limits of a telegram. It may be remembered how this place was captured in November last by an audacious and at the same time coolly-calculated *coup de main* planned by Dr. Robertson, in response to the preparations of the Chilasis to cut up his party. The place once taken was made the advance post of our Gilgit Indus Valley line and was garrisoned by three hundred men of the Bodyguard Regiment ; the whole line from Banji to Chilas, a distance of fifty miles, being held by a succession of posts was placed under the immediate command of Major Twigg, 12th Regiment B. I., Staff officer at Gilgit. Major Twigg remained in command till the middle of last month, when Major Daniell, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, who had been selected to act as second-in-command to Colonel Durand on the Gilgit-frontiers, took over charge.

The post at Chilas has been made extremely strong—a square stone sungah, seventy yards square with walls four and a-half feet high. It is on the left bank of the Botogah stream, which runs north into the Indus, which flows a mile and a-half below the fort. The Potoga stream runs at the bottom of a ravine five hundred feet deep, but water for the post and for the old village and cultivation of Chilas runs in a broad irrigation channel some sixty feet below the fort on its east front. To ensure a supply of water for the garrison, sluices had been put in by which, even were the water channel cut by the enemy, ten days' supply of water was assured to the garrison. The ravine is six hundred yards wide, and both banks are at the top smooth and free from stones, the stream having cut its way through a gigantic fan which stretches at a gentle slope from the hills a thousand yards to the south of the post, to a point some four hundred yards below and to the north of it, from which point the ground falls away sharply for a hundred feet or more, and then resumes its gentle slope till the Indus is reached. The far side of the ravine is completely under our rifle fire, and even were the water channel to fail, our troops could scarcely be cut off from the water of the ravine.

Three hundred and fifty yards to the north-west of our fort was the ruined village of Chilas, partially destroyed in November last, and another fifty yards to the north are the remains of the old fort of Chilas. The latter had been razed to the ground by Colonel Durand's orders, but in consideration of the feelings of the people, the two mosques of the village and the houses of some of the men who had behaved in a friendly manner, had been spared by Dr. Robertson in November last, and the walls of most of the burnt houses were still standing. In one of the houses of the village, fortunately perhaps for the garrison of our fort, lived an employee of the Gilgit Agency.

For some time past it was known that an attack on our post was preparing for the Shab-i-barat, the night of the 4th March. Major Daniell had been warned by spies that a gathering of the Shin and Kohistani tribes had collected some twenty miles below Chilas ; but unfortunately a mistake had been made in the calculation of the date of the Shab-i-barat, and he was under the impression that it was on the night between the 2nd and 3rd of March. That night and the night of the 3rd having passed quietly, the enemy's coming was not expected ; no precautions, were, however, relaxed. During the 4th a large body of the enemy, numbering probably between three or four thousand men, composed of the levies of Jalkote, Seo, Tangir, Dareh, Harban, Sazin, &c., moved from Thur, lay up during the day in a nala opposite Hodar, a few miles below Chilas, and in the dusk of the evening resumed their march to the latter place, which they must have reached after midnight.

A party of them, probably Chilasis, at once went for the house of our employee, who, fortunately for himself, was that night sleeping in the post, and breaking open the door fired two shots at his servant. This gave the first warning our men had. Directly afterwards, thinking that concealment was useless, the enemy advanced in a mass from the village across the open at our post with drums beating. They reckoned without their host, the walls had been silently manned, and after allowing the enemy to advance within about two hundred yards, Major Daniell gave the order to fire, a couple of steady volleys broke the enemy, who fled into the village, leaving some dead on the ground, but carrying off most of them and the wounded. In the darkness it was impossible to decide on the numbers of the enemy holding the village and old fort. They kept up from both a heavy but harmless fire, which inflicted absolutely no loss upon our men. About 3 o'clock Major Daniell ordered Lieutenant Moberly, 37th Dogras, to take thirty-five men and to see if he could drive the enemy out of the village. Advancing rapidly, Lieutenant Moberly dashed with his handful of men at the front of the village, and with a loss of one man wounded crossed the open and carried the first line of houses. But many of the houses were roofed and almost all loop-holed, and the intricate turnings and divisions between the houses split up the little party. A sharp hand to hand fight ensued, Lieutenant Moberly cutting down a couple of the enemy and killing a third with his revolver, the native officer with him, Jemadar Gan Singh, a sturdy little Gurkha—who had already much distinguished himself in November last by leading a bayonet charge against the masses of Darelis, who had cut off Subadar Nattoo's company near Thalpen—rushed to the front at another point, and captured a standard which he stood waving, while cheering on his men. They needed but little encouragement, and fought boldly, but the odds were too heavy. The small party had gained one set of houses and cover, but to push on was difficult. Lieutenant Moberly was now shot in the head and stunned, and on coming to himself a few minutes after found the fight at a standstill and his party being outflanked. Dizzy and unable to lead them longer, but giving his orders with a coolness and deliberation which probably saved his men from destruction, he withdrew with a loss of one man killed and three wounded and retired on the fort. The darkness prevented his loss being heavier, the enemy had lost some twenty men, the suiders having told on the confused masses in the houses.

Day-light showed the numbers of the enemy. A Chilasi contingent under Ghazi Mulla, the man at whose door the fighting in November and since must be laid, were posted on the hills to the south of the fort. They made a faint show of advancing, but a couple of long range volleys dropping some men at nine hundred yards were enough for them, and they retired to the hill tops. Some hundreds of men had crossed the Botogah Nala, and held the road by which they expected the garrison to fly. Five or six hundred had crossed the Indus with the intention of pushing on for our post at Ges, but had given up the intention, and could be seen amusing themselves in burning the remains of the post held by Dr. Robertson's party in November last. Some twelve hundred men held the village, large numbers were under cover of the old fort, and the whole mass of the enemy was judged at between four and five thousand.

Many were, however, known to be Darelis and Tangiris, gentry who have shown themselves most disinclined for serious work, and Major Daniell determined to attack the village, his only anxiety apparently being lest the enemy should not let him get to close quarters.

Taking a hundred and forty men, divided into two companies, Major Daniell at about nine in the morning left the fort by the rear gate, and, sending one company straight at the village, moved round with the second to the west of it. His ideas seem to have been to drive the enemy out of the village by the frontal attack on to the old fort, where they had built sungahs, and from that into the open. But as the attack developed, his turning movement became an encircling one, and passing completely round the village he had portion of his men between the village and the old fort and enclosed the village in a ring of fire. As he neared the right of the frontal attack, he was killed, shot through the head and heart, and Adjutant Nain Singh of the Bodygaurd Regiment assumed the command. Joining hands with the front attack Nain Singh closed on the village, and a desperate hand to hand fight was soon raging in it. The enemy caught, with no avenue of escape open, fought desperately, and the Bodyguard men drove them closer and closer together into the centre of the village. For two hours the fire was incessant ; then Lieutenant Moberly, who, wounded and unable to accompany Major Daniell, had been left in command of our post, the fire of which had been partially silenced by the nature of the attack, got news first that Major Daniell was killed, then in rapid sucession wounded men, and only wounded men, came in, reporting the death of Nain Singh, and of Subadar Bir Singh. Subadar Man Singh came in shot through the body to die in half-an-hour, and it was evident that the attack could not be pushed further. Ammunition was reported to be running out, and men volunteered to carry out boxes to their comrades. One brave little Gurkha started with a box, and though shot through the thigh, struggled pluckily on with his load. More was being sent out when Lieutenant Moberly saw the troops being withdrawn from the village. Jemadar Gan Singh, finding himself the only officer left, his men running short of ammunition, and knowing that no reinforcement could reach him had passed the word for retirement. Slowly and doggedly the men fell back ; not a wounded man was left, though the dead could not be carried off. The troops formed outside the village, driving back the enemy who attempted to follow by steady fire. Several men displayed great gallantry, returning to pick up wounded comrades within fifty yards of the enemy's fire. Lieutenant Moberly sent out a small party to cover the retirement, but their help was not wanted. As the men arrived they were fallen in, and the walls were lined, but the enemy had had enough, and no attempt was made to attack our post. Of the 140 men who had formed our attacking party, one third were killed and wounded, no bad criterion of the severity of the fighting.

All day long, and up till two o'clock next morning, the enemy kept up their harmless fire on our post. Then it ceased and at daybreak not a man was to be seen. Not for some hours, however, doubtful of an ambuscade, was the village entered. When it was it proved to be empty, nothing remained but our dead, and forty unburied dead of the enemy. But evidences of the loss inflicted by our men were on all sides. Dozens of fresh graves were scattered in all directions, every fallen wall covered dead men, old graves had been re-opened and filled with men, and when the task of burying the dead decently and properly was taken in hand over 120 of the enemy were found to be lying in Chilas.

Our loss had been heavy—Major Daniell, as gallant a soldier as ever led brave men on a desperate venture three of the kindliest and bravest officers of the Body guard Regiment, and nineteen men killed, Lieutenant Moberly, a fourth native officer and thirty men wounded—but the lesson taught the Kohistanis and their allies had been a terrible one, and their flight showed that they accepted the day as lost. From those who accompanied the flight, we know that more than twenty men were burried in the first march, thirty men at Thur, and that every two or three men unhurt carried a corpse or a wounded man with them. The Kohistanis men of Jalkot, Patan, Seo, etc., had come up 500 strong, they went back under 250, the rest of the loss was divided amongst the Darelis and Tangiris, who are believed to have left rather earlier than their allies.

The enemy have been holding a great jirgah at a point between Sazin and Shatial, and have quarrelled amongst themselves. The Kohistanis have killed a Dareli headman and some of his followers for not backing them properly and for cowardice. The Jalkat men, who have lost their two most important men killed, and the Patan men are said to be anxious to renew the strife, and have sworn to come if they can get help from below. The Seo men, who lost terribly, the Koli Palas, Tangir, Darel, Harban and Sazin men have no stomach for further fighting. But the Mullas are keen to raise another force, and if they can rise the fanaticism of the people again we shall have another attack before the end of the month of fasting.

THE RUPEE QUESTION.

The following letter appeared in the "Daily News" of April 3 :—"Any plan which seems likely to impart steadiness to Indian exchange is worthy of consideration at the present time, therefore I offer the following suggestions. The Indian Government purposes to raise a loan of three crores of rupees, or about £1,900,000 at the present range of exchange. My suggestion is that it should be intimated by the Government that those who tender payment in gold will have the preference, provided, of course, that the price of the metal is such as would give the Government an advantage in taking it, or would not involve a loss. The gold thus obtained would be remitted to London to take the place of so much of the Council's drafts which will have to be sold during the current financial year. This would be an advantage to the Government and to trade, both of which are overburdened by the heavy amount of Council drafts and the large supplies of silver. It will be said that the Goverament can at present purchase gold in India and remit it home, and that my proposal is therefore superfluous. But the object I have in view is to obtain gold without going on the market in India, and I think this may be done. For there are many princes and other wealthy men in India who hoard enormous sums of gold, and who are not to be tempted to part with a few lakhs value of it at a time. That would not be worth their while, and, besides, they would ask : What are they to do with the silver which it would bring ? But these men would probably be tempted to part with a million, or five lakhs of rupees worth of gold, in exchange for Government paper, if the whole matter could be concluded as it were by the stroke of a pen. Probably many would be led to do this who would scout the idea of merely selling their gold, and what would further induce them would be the knowledge, that they would realise a profit of at least 50 per cent. on their gold, besides increasing their incomes considerably. There would also be the eclat of dealing with large sums of money in a free handed way which would redound greatly to the honour of those princes who first showed the example. If the Govrnment succeeds in importing gold from India during this year to the amount which would meet the extra drafts it will have to sell that alone would be a distinct advantage. But if the plan I suggest were successful the Government would be able to raise in the same way all the capital it will in future require for railway extension in India, and this would be like adding to the annual production of gold. The interest on these loans would, of course, be payable in silver, which will always remain the currency of India, where its value has not depreciated. I further suggest that the Bengal opium should be shipped by the Indian Government to Hongkong, for sale there on its account. I suggest that the opium should be sold by public auction, and be payable in dollars, at a sterling rate of exchange to be announced beforehand. The agent of the Government in Hongkong would have to receive the opium, sell it, and arrange with the Exchange banks the rate at which they will transfer the proceeds of each monthly sale to London. It would be to the interest of the Exchange banks to give the Government a fair market rate of exchange, and indeed the competition among them would make the Government safe on this point. If this plan and that proposed for dealing with the Bombay opium were adopted the Government would open an agency in Hongkong which would involve a few changes in the opium department, and it would require to lie out of its returns for the opium for a few weeks longer than at present. As a recompense for the trouble and everything else, the Government would have to sell at least twenty per cent. less of their average sales of Council drafts. Only those few Indian houses which have the monopoly of the import of opium into China and the Straits would be affected, and they are but a handful of people, who have fattened for years on the trade. The Exchange banks would make slight alterations in their business ; instead of selling telegraphed transfers on Calcutta, as they do now, to the aforesaid opium merchants, they would sell transfers on London to the Indian Government. All the changes and details of the manner in which remittance would be made might be arranged by the Government agent and the managers of the Exchange banks in the course of half-an-hour. With aegard to the Bombay opium, which is not manufactured by the Indian Government, which gets its profit from it in the shape of an export duty, I would allow it to be exported from India under bond. The agent of the Government would collect the duty in Hongkong, at the same rate of exchange as was ruling at the time for the Bengal opium which had been sold by auction in the colony. By this new arrangements from three to four millions sterling of the home charges would be remitted to London, via Hongkong, and if the Government were successful in obtaining payment for its loans in gold, there would be such a lightening of its finances and of the burdens which the uncertainty of exchange in the East lays on all who are in any way financially connected with that part of the world, as would soon tell favourably on commerce there and at home. I think it probable that there would be as much fixity in exchange as there was when the basis of the rupee was taken at 2s., and that the value would in near years range about 1s. 4d., the difference between which and present exchanges would be about the gain to the Indian Government. This would be quite low enough to develop the export trade to the fullest extent, and would enable importers of foreign goods to conduct their transactions on a reasonably safe basis. I may say that experience has shown that at least as good prices are obtained in the East for imports which are sold by public auction as for those which are sold by private bargain. The Indian Government need, therefore, have no fear of loss on that account. My letter has run to great length, but it is, after all, only a sketch, but containing, I hope, what will enable those who are acquainted with Indian finance to consider its suggestions.—I am, &c., J. W. M."

In commenting on the foregoing, the "Daily News" says :—"If plans like that described by 'J. W. M.' have a chance of success the wonder is all the greater that those in authority cannot take the proper measures without bothering with discussion of changes which might set in motion machinery far more potent than sufficed to grind the axes of Indian pensioners. Gold liabilities are a heavy burden, but no heavier in India than, say, in Australia or Russia. It is the produce of India which pays its debt, and India would not produce more by reckoning the rupee at a fictitious rate ; it might very conceivably produce less."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·747
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	218

*From midnight to midnight.

ULSTER'S HOSTILITY TO HOME RULE.

MR. BALFOUR'S RECEPTION IN BELFAST.

Mr. Balfour had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival on Monday (April 3) in Ulster. On landing at Lorne he was presented with an address. On reaching Belfast the horses of his carriage were unyoked, and he was drawn in triumph through the streets, for a distance of three miles, amidst a scene of great enthusiasom. At Newtownards another address was presented to Mr. Balfour, who, in reply, expressed a hope that the period when Lord Salisbury would be able to address them would not be long deferred, and added that he came there as the mouthpiece of that overwhelming majority of English opinion which declared that it would not see the loyal men of Ulster trampled under by the disloyal majority in the south and west of Ireland. It is estimated that from 100,000 to 120,000 persons (including a deputation of 500 working men from the North of England), took part in the procession which demonstrated before Mr. Balfour on Tuesday afternoon (April 4) Ulster's hostility to Home Rule. The number who assembled in the streets to witness the march is estimated at half-a-million. Favoured with the most delightful weather, all the arrangements of the local committee were carried out to the letter, and from morning till late at night the city presented a scene of unparalleled excitement and animation. Mr. Balfour arrived in the city at half-past eleven in the morning from Mountstewart, and was met at the railway station—which, like the streets, was profusely decorated—by the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Erne, the Lord Mayor of Belfast, and a large number of leading citizens and of prominent Unionists from all parts of Ulster. The streets were filled with immense crowds of people who greeted the guest of the day with continuous cheering as he rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage to a grand stand in front of the Linen Hall. Demonstrations of enthusiasm came from roadway, window, balcony, and roof, and the right hon. gentleman had to remain with his head uncovered the whole way continually bowing his acknowledgments for the cordiality of the welcome. The mass of people in Donegal-place and Royal-avenue was enormous, and the right hon. gentleman's carriage made very slow progress. House-tops, scaffoldings of new buildings, and lamp-posts were all seized upon by eager spectators. Admirers pressed on to Mr. Balfour's carriage, and insisted upon shaking hands. Arriving at the stand, the right hon. gentleman was accommodated with a seat in the centre of the main tier, and there he sat for several hours (from 12-40 till 4 p.m.) while a gigantic procession filed past, including representatives of the Ulster municipalities, Dublin University, Queen's College, the Episcopal and other Protestant churches of Ireland, commercial and industrial bodies, the Orange Society, and various friendly societies.

BURNING THE HOME RULE BILL.

One of the most striking incidents of the demonstration as the procession passed the point was the burning of the Home Rule Bill. The members of Dublin University, wearing their mortarboards and gowns, formed a conspicuous contingent. Two of their number bore aloft a tattered and torn document, which, in black letters upon a white background, was announced to be the Home Rule Bill. At a given signal, and when the students were immediately opposite Mr. Balfour, a light was applied to the document. The paper at first burned slowly, but the flames were afterwards caught by the wind, and amid the wildest enthusiasm the bill was quickly consumed. Then the multitude seized the board on which the bill had been suspended, hurled it to the ground and trampled the burnt and charred paper under foot. Mr. Balfour, who had been seated, rose from his chair, and in acknowledging the cheers which followed the destruction of the document, smiled and bowed with much cordiality. Then the National Anthem was sung, and the Dublin graduates, having in this way practically demonstrated their feelings, passed on to make room for another section of the procession. Succeeding banners proclaimed the arrival of the various contingents. Some of the flags were surmounted with huge bunches of primroses. A remarkable feature of the processon, at any rate, at this stage, was the music of the bands. Everywhere "Rule Britannia," "Red, White, and Blue," "Boys of the Old Brigade," and "God Save the Queen" appeared to be the most generally selected airs. It was now about two o'clock, but Mr. Balfour had a pleasant smile and nod for all. He did not seem to feel fatigue at all. Other members of the Londonderry house party went away to luncheon, but he stood on apparently taking in every feature of the demonstration. It was about this time that Mr. Councillor Bradbury presented Mr. Balfour with a bouquet of flowers. He accepted it with a smile and a bow, handed the blossoms to Miss Balfour, who set near him, and then again turned his attention to the ever-moving mass throbbing and surging below. As the Ancient Shepherds passed Mr. Balfour the men hung their caps on their crooks and waved himla welcome. To the Oddfellows succeeded the Orangemen, whose cheers were a repetition of those which had gone before. At four o'clock Mr. Balfour had at length to withdraw, along with the Lord Mayor, and seek some needed refreshment. His place was taken by Colonel Sanderson, and still the processionists rolled on. They began now to come in a double line, and but for this it is difficult to say when the last of them would have arrived. Finally, at five minutes to five o'clock precisely, four hours and a-quarter from the time that Mr. Balfour first took his place on the grand stand, the wonderful show came to an end, and the last of the banners was borne into Donegal-square.

AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

According to the programme the processionists were all to march to the Botanic Gardens, to listen to speeches there ; but the original plan of organisation never contemplated the assemblage of so huge a multitude, and the result was not one-fourth of the people ever heard anything of these speeches. Nevertheless they were duly made from three separate platforms erected in the Botanic Gardens, those who addressed the people including Viscount Templetown, the Earl of Ranfurly, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Marquis of Carmarthen, M.P., Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Mr. Hulse, M.P., Mr. H. D. Greene, M.P., Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., Mr. W. Bromley-Devenport, M.P., and Mr. J. G. Butcher, M.P., in addition to the members for Ulster. The resolution adopted at each platform confirmed the resolutions adopted at the Ulster Unionist Convention of June 17, and declarrd that from the position of uncompromising hostility to the Separatist policy of the present Gavernment then taking up the people of Ulster had no intention of swerving one single inch.

THE MASS MEETING AT THE ULSTER HALL.

After the demonstration Mr. Balfour was entertained to dinner in the Ultser Club, and in the evening he was presented at a mass meeting of over 4,000 persons in the Ulster Hall. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. An address of welcome to Mr. Balfour was moved by Mr. Wolff, M.P., seconded by the Earl of Erne, and carried with acclamation. The right honourable gentleman, in replying, dwelt on the immense significance of that day's proceedings as indicative of the resolve of hundreds of thousands of the best men in Ireland to destroy once and for ever the pernicious proposal of separation now before the British House of Commons. No man, after witnessing that spectacle, could believe in his heart that Home Rule was possible, and, therefore, he did not come there to argue against Home Rule. But there were certain general considerations which must be dealt with, and he would endeavour to point out how destructive the Home Rule Bill would be, not merely to Ireland but to England, how destructive of all that made the Empire great and prosperous. For the Irish Unionists it meant that they were to be put under the heel of a majority whose loyalty was to be measured by the loyalty of the Land League, their honesty by the honesty of the Plan of Campaign, their love of civil and religious liberty by the transactions which had come to light in the recent Meath election inquiries. He regretted the absence of Lord Salisbury, and of those differing from him in politics who had even more to learn than that nobleman from such a spectacle as that presented by Belfast that day. He believed that if Mr. Gladstone's British supporters had been present at that day's demonstration Home Rule would have been dead from that moment. They were well-intentioned people who had been taught to believe that the Home Rule Bill would satisfy Irish national aspirations and would settle the Home Rule difficulty. But it would do neither, because in Ireland there were two nationalities, two sets of aspiration, hopelessly divided and opposed. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues proposed to use the power and, if necessary, the bayonets of Great Britain to force men to leave the national unity whose passionate desire was to remain within it. What wonder that under these conditions the Loyalist population found the task of self-restraint a difficult one. But he appealed to them to recollect that they did not stand alone, that Great Britain had not deserted them, and that the Home Rule Bill had not become law. They had had to fight for their liberties before. He prayed that they might not have to do so again, and he did not believe they would, but he would not say that what was justifiable against a tyrannical king might not under certain circumstances be justifialle against a tyrannical majority. But he trusted such circumstances would not arise. The resources of the Constitution were not yet exhausted, and he would go back strengthened by what he had seen. Replying to a resolution congratulating the late Government on the success of their policy in Ireland, the right honourable gentleman said that the ancient wound of Ireland could not be healed in a day, but he believed a cure could be effected, and would be, under a Parliament of the United Kingdom.

CONCLUSION OF THE VISIT.

Mr. Balfour was entertained at luncheon in the Exhibition Hall, Belfast, on April 5. In responding to the toast of his health, he alluded to Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Belfast deputation, and said, while he admitted a growth in the prosperity of Belfast during the last thirty years of Grattan's Parliament, the growth of prosperity was more marked in England and Scotland during the same period. The prosperity of Ireland was only to be found in a close union with Great Britain. The English people were not unnjust and when the true meaning of Tuesday's demonstration was realised by them, that moment the cause of Home Rule was lost. In the evening the right hon. gentleman arrived at Dublin, and received an address of welcome from the Irish Unionist Alliance. He afterwards left for Carton (Maynooth), the seat of the Duke of Leinster, whose guest he will remain until to-morrow (Saturday), when he will address a meeting of Dublin Unionists.

WHAT THE IRISH PAPERS SAY.

The Belfast *Northern Whig* says that all officials and correspondents who have been in Belfast state that the feeling of the people in opposition to the Home Rule Bill is so intense that its depth and force could hardly be exceeded. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would do well not to shut their eyes to a lesson thus conveyed. If they do they may involve the country in frightful calamities, and place themselves in a position which no British Government has occupied during the last two centuries.

The *Irish Times*.—The greatest demonstration that has ever taken place in Ireland occurred in the streets of Belfast.

The *Dublin Express*.—Mr. Balfour was far from using the language of exaggeration when he said that if the British electorate could have seen the demonstration Home Rule would be dead. No finer or more felicitous word has been said by any statesman on the question.

The *Freeman's Journal*.—It is impossible to doubt that Mr. Balfour felt the absurdity and humiliation of his position when he accepted the task, wisely declined by his uncle, of beating the Orange drum for the encouragement of the victims of Ulsteria. The modest claim of the minority is that they must determine not for themselves but only for the majority.

The *Independent*.—Mr. Balfour's great oration was a very sad piece of declamatory folly.

THE LONDON PAPERS.

The *Daily News*. To anybody acquainted with Ireland the very names of those who accompanied Mr. Balfour to the evening meeting would be enough to show what sort of demonstration it was. Not one single name was reported in that gathering which is not associated with bitter hostility to every national sentiment in Ireland. The list of names is simply a roll of the advocates of religious and class ascendancy. The list of names is in itself the best justification of the demand for Home Rule in Ireland. The business seems in that way to have been badly managed—it wanted artistic skill ; it wanted delicacy ; it wanted finesse. A great crowd of Austrian noblemen might easily have been gathered in Venice, or Verona, or Milan in the old days to testify against the popular demand for Italian self-government. But to whose mind outside that of the ruling class, the Austrian ruling class, would such a demonstration have carried conviction ? What should we in England have said of it ? We should have merely read the list of names and put it down and said the list of names is enough for us ; we want nothing more.

The *Times*.—The Ulstermen who during several hours marched past Mr. Balfour were not exclusively or even mainly Orangemen. There was, indeed, an important Orange contingent. But there were others who had nothing to do with Orangeism, and who, indeed until Mr. Gladstone's defection to the public enemy compelled the loyal to close up their ranks, were the resolute opponents of the Orange lodges. There were the sturdy Presbyterian farmers of Scotch descent and character who returned so many Liberal members to Parliament at the beginning of Mr. Gladstone's career as Prime Minister ; the shrewd and successful men of business who filled the Ulster Reform Club down to 1885 with zealous supporters of the Liberal party, but among whom barely a dozen Gladstonians are now to be found ; the intelligent and sagacious artisans, who have made Belfast and the surrounding district an industrial centre that can challenge comparison for energy, enterprise, and accumulated capital with any community of equal numbers in the United Kingdom. The professional classes, the universities and colleges, friendly societies, temperance societies, workmen's guilds, and organisstions connected with the great Protestant sects had their proper places in the pageant. The Lord Mayor, the Corporation, and the various public bodies took part in a manifestation of feeling which was fully entitled to speak with the authoritative voice of Ulster. The representatives of the nobility and gentry of the province accompanied Mr. Belfour, including the Marquis of Londonderry, formerly Lord-Lieutenant, whose guest the leader of the Opposition was, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Erne, and many more. The classes and the masses were cordially at one in confronting what they felt to be the common danger.

The *Standard* points out that there are sights which are more eloquent than the most brilliant periods ; and it may be said, without any impeachment of the oratorical sequel, that the procession which Mr. Balfour witnessed in the afternoon was, in argumentative significance, as well as emotomal effect, the paramount event of a day that will live in history. Ulster, said Colonel Saunderson later, with epigrammatic point, has to-day made a speech which will resound throughout the Empire. We have, adds the journal, never been believers in the persuasive virtue of parades and monster meetings. But the serried mass of 100,000 Ulster loyalists which marched steadily through Donegal-square formed the living and conclusive evidence of the truth it was intended to assert. Mr. Balfour, whose philosophical calm is not easily betrayed into sentimental precipitancy, declared, with the best of reasons, that if only the average Gladstonite could have been on the spot to view it he would at once renounce his faith in Home Rule. Unhappily, the last thing that the Gladstonite managers desire is to have the Irish situation, as it really is clearly understood by the electors. Their Scribes and their Pharisees will, as heretofore, make believe that they cannot themselves see the damning import of the active protest of the North, and will—unless they are suddenly converted to a sense of controversial seriousness—try to escape from their own discomfort by feigning disapproval of the course taken by their Unionist opponents.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that if the Government, the Gladstonite party, and the Home Rule Bill are not swept away in one common ruin, it will not be because their opponents have not opened wide the sluice-gates of their eloquence. For the moment, however, Gladstonites are still holding on and can even contemplate with a reasonable equanimity the spectacle of a Belfast crowd, reinforced by a leave of Newcastle political picnickers at 14s. per head per diem, unbuckling Lord Londonderry's harness and dragging Mr. Balfour two miles and a-half, in what an enthusiastic reporter might well describe as a "paroxysm of unparalleled ecstasy." The *Chronicle* concludes:—We may freely congratulate so small a proportion upon having produced so conspicuous an occasion But, all the same, its loud noise will not make it weigh and ounce heavier in the scale of politics. And we regret, too, that Mr. Balfour fell so far short of the performance of his hosts. If the influenza had not unfortunately laid Lord Salisbury low we should had have a speech which might have been as unsounded and as disloyal, but could not have failed to be vastly more entertaining.

A MOONLIGHT DRILL.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent in Ireland telegraphs a description of a moonlight drill in the fields in an Ulster county, of which he was a personal witness. The area of operations was guarded by armed sentries posted in the woods, who allowed none to pass without the countersign.

LETTER FROM LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury writes to a Stockport correspondent :—"I earnestly concur with you in the belief that it is the duty of all patriotic Englishmen and patriotic Irishmen to struggle to the utmost to prevent the passage of a measure which will end in the disintegration of the British Empire, in financial disaster to the commercial interests of Ireland, as well as the most grievous calamities to the law-abiding population of Ulster."

MR. GOSCHEN AT GLASGOW.

Mr. Goschen addressed a crowded meeting at Glasgow on April 4. Referring to his previous visit in 1886, when the first Home Rule Bill was introduced, he said that for seven years they had held the fort. They killed the Home Rule Bill of 1886, and they would kill the present bill. He believed the alarm of the Loyalists in Ireland to be thoroughly justified. The Irish finance was to be a dangerous finance, and must land the Irish people in insolvency. Ireland would lose the advantage of British credit, which she had in an emergency, such as famine ; and when she required public works to be developed would lose the advantage of borrowing on easy terms. Then would Ulster submit, or would she not ? How was she to be coerced ? Think what would happen if Ulster were rebellious, and a Scotch and English regiment were sent—(cries of "Never !")—if this country permitted the regiments to go. Perhaps Lord Roberts or Lord Wolseley might be despatched to take command of the troops that were to overawe Ulster. He assumed that before that occurred his Gladstonian friends would not get an acquiescent electorate. What would be Ulster's attitude towards the country that had betrayed her ? It would be an attitude of hatred and contempt.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

A *Daily News* telegram from Cairo, March 31, says :—"It is feared that the return of Rouiller Bey, the late secretary of the Khedive, whose departure was deemed advisable when the recent crises began, will not reduce the political tension here, although he will not hold any official position at the palace. The present situation is far from satisfactory."—The Council of Ministers has rejected two of the proposals for the modification of the organisation of the Mixed Tribunals—that for a registry office for land contracts and for a supreme court of revision. As a substitute for the latter they propose a cour de conflict to decide conflicting clauses of jurisdiction between the mixed and native tribunals. The hostility of the Premier to the necessary European element in both the institutions is (says the *Times'* Cairo correspondent) believed to be the cause of their rejection.

The Paris papers are generally incensed at Lord Rosebery's despatch to Lord Cromer. The *Temps* of April 2 published an article amounting to a formal indictment of England's policy in Egypt. Lord Cromer's report (the *Temps* declares) makes it evident that Great Britain has less intention than ever of abandoning the country. In conclusion the article observes that it is easy to see how strained and dangerous is the situation, and what perils are threatened in the immediate future by Lord Cromer's dictatorial policy. The *Temps*, on the authority of a Cairo journal, made in its issue of April 3 an undisguised attack upon Great Britain in regard to its Egyptian policy. The *Temps* quoted from the paper referred to a series of allegations against an Egyptian police official, who is accused of having tortured prisoners to extract confessions from them.

[Lord Rosebery's letter to Lord Cromer of Feb. 16, which has just been presented to Parliament, sets out the altered conditions of the Egyptian problem due to the recent action of the Khedive ; and with Lord Cromer's own annual "Report on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt, and the progress of reform," published simultaneously, gives a comprehensive view of what England is doing at this moment on the banks of the Nile, and the reasons which render her stay there imperatively necessary. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having informed Lord Cromer that "Recent events in Egypt render it necessary that you should be made acquainted with the views of her Majesty's Government on the policy to be pursued in face of the altered conditions which have resulted from the sudden action of his Highness the Khedive," recites from Lord Granville's despatch of Jan. 4, 1884, the principles governing the provisional occupation of the country by the English troops and then proceeds :—

"During the lifetime of the late Khedive, who had learned and suffered much, the advice of her Majesty's Government was always at the service of his Highness. It was unobtrusive, it left to his Highness all possible initiative, it was never offered without necessity, and it was generally followed with gratitude. It is indeed obviously desirable that such intervention should be as tender to the susceptibilities of the Prince and his Ministers as possible ; that it shall in fact be private guidance and not public interference. Her Majesty's Government have anxiously desired to pursue the same course with the present ruler, and, although they have been for the moment disappointed, they have sufficient reliance on his assurances and on his political sagacity to hope that recent occurences may not be repeated.

"It was clear that the arbitrary dismissal of the Ministers without any sufficient cause, and the equally arbitrary selection of others to fill their place, leaving aside for the moment the question of the capacity and disposition of those so chosen, foreshadowed a state of things under which steady progress towards any real stability of government would be hopeless.

"Under such a system, and with a Government so composed, there could be no security that the work of reform would progress even during the British occupation, still less that on the withdrawal of the British garrison the administration could avoid a speedy relapse into the worst abuses of former times.

"From no point of view, therefore, could her Majesty's Government sanction the Khedive's proceeding. You were instructed to protest against it with all the authority at your command, and that protest, if disregarded, would have entailed further and graver consequences. Any further action was happily avoided by the wise and timely retractation of his Highness, and her Majesty's Government agreed with your lordship that it was not desirable to insist upon more than was strictly necessary in a matter that must necessarily tend in some measure to diminish the Khedive's personal authority, which they are so anxious to maintain, as far as they can do so consistently with other objects of not less moment.

"The attempt has been abandoned, and solemn promises have been given by his Highness that it will not be renewed. But it would not be prudent to assume too positively that all prospects of future trouble is, therefore, at an end.

"Should further difficulties arise it might be urged that the conditions of the Bristish occupation will have changed, and it may be asked whether altered circumstances do not require a corresponding modification of policy, whether the occupation should be maintained in opposition, as it might seem, to the sentiment of important sections of the inhabitants, and whether it would not be better that it should cease.

To this view, however, certain elementary considerations oppose themselves. Firstly, it is necessary to consider the important interests, and, indeed, the safety, of the large European community in Egypt. Secondly, it is by no means clear that the real feeling, even of the native population of the country, is otherwise than friendly and grateful, although it may be difficult to elicit any public or decisive expression of it. It would not be right or proper that the policy of this country, based on considerations of permanent importance, should be modified in deference to hasty personal impulse or to ephemeral agitation among certain classes. Thirdly, it seems impossible lightly, and on the first appearance of difficulties, to retire from the task which was publicly undertaken in the general interest of Europe and civilisation, and to abandon the results of ten years of successful effort in that direction ; and fourthly, the withdrawal of the British troops under such circumstances would too probably result in a speedy return to the former corrupt and defective systems of administration, and be followed by a relapse into confusion which would necessitate a fresh intervention under still more difficult circumstances, though it is not now necessary to discuss the particular form which that intervention might assume.

"All these considerations point to the conclusion that for the present there is but one course to pursue—that we must maintain the fabric of administration which has been constructed under our guidance, and must continue the process of construction, without impatience, but without interruption, of an administrative and judicial system which shall afford a reliable guarantee for the future welfare of Egypt.

"Circumstances might, indeed, occur of the nature I have indicated which might render it necessary to consider the expediency of fresh consultations with the Suzerain and with the European Powers.

"It would serve no useful purpose to discuss at this moment the proposals which it might, in that case, be desirable to bring forward, nor need we attempt to forecast the result. But this at least may be laid down with absolute certainty : that Egypt would in no case be released from European control, which might possibly be asserted in a much more stringent and irksome form than at present. The contingency is not immediate, but we are forced to a clearer contemplation of it by recent occurrences. On the other hand, it is impossible not to see how seriously those occurrences impair the Security for order, justice and good government which her Majesty's Government have always declared, and which the Sultan and the European Powers have equally admitted to be a necessary preliminary to the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt."

Lord Cromer's report shows steady progress in every branch of administration during the past year. The surplus is more than was estimated by over £300,000, the revenue is increasing, justice and education are being placed on a sound footing, sanitation and irrigation, and the prevention of floods are making good advances, while taxes have been remitted all round and the slave trade is "practically extinct in Egypt proper." Mere "ephemeral agitatations" must not be taken as evincing any dissatisfaction with our rule felt by the mass of the Egyptian people. Indeed, Lord Cromer believes that contentment with and even gratitude for the results of our occupation are the general feelings of the population.

Mr. Labouchere writes in *Truth* :—

In Lord Rosebery's despatch to Lord Cromer, after explaining that a Khedive of Egypt must accept the fact that he is only a dummy, and that he must not venture to change a Minister or the Governor of a province without the approval of our Viceroy at Cairo, he has explained that our occupation must be indefinitely prolonged for the benefit of Egypt and her creditors, and that "it may be laid down with absolute certainty that Egypt would in no case be released from foreign control." As it is not, I presume, contemplated that any other Power will be allowed to go there, this practically means that in no case will she be released from our control. This is far in advance of anything that was ever said by Lord Salisbury, and is a direct challenge, not only to Egypt, but to France. Both are informed that the word "temporary" is to be effaced, and to be replaced by the word "permanent." In making this declaration, Lord Rosebery treats with absolute contempt the declarations of his colleagues, as well as the views of the Liberal party, counting, I suppose, on their not wishing, just before the issue of Irish Home Rule is decided, to provoke a crisis in the Cabinet. The question with me is whether the Liberat Foreign Secretary is to be the master or the servanl of the Liberals.]

THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

THE first regular meeting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court was held on April 4 at the French Foreign Office. Among the visitors were Lords oleridge, Shand, and Bowen, and a number of American ladies—the "greatest wearers of sealskins in the world," the "Daily News" correspondent explains. A large map of the North Pacific Ocean hung in the room. The production of the report made in 1890 by Mr. H. W. Elliot to the Secretary of State at Washington with regard to seals on islands, was, after some opposition, agreed to on the application of Sir C. Russell. Mr. Phelps, on behalf of the United States, submitted a motion for the rejection of the report of the Behring Sea Commission put in evidence at the first meeting of the Court. In resuming his argument on April 5, Mr. Phelps declared that the manner in which the case had been conducted by Great Britain had been unjust, and in a high degree humiliating to the United States. He strongly condemned the Report of the Commission. Sir C. Russell, replying for England, deprecated the amount of heat that had been imported by Mr. Phelps into the discussion. He then proceeded to justify the production of the Report, and was still speaking when the Court rose. —Four Blue-books on the Behring Sea Arbitration have been published for presentation to Parliament. They are : (1) "The case presented on the part of the Government of her Britannic Majesty to the Tribunal of Arbitration." (2) "Report of the Behring Sea Commission and Report of the British Commissioners of June 21st, 1892." (3) "Counter-case presented, on the part of the Government of her Britannic Majesty," and (4) "The Argument presented on the part of the British Government." The "counter case" raised by the British Government will necessitate a scrutiny of various records and achieves presented by the Government of the United States. In particular, there are a mumber of translations from the Russian. The originals are deposited in the States Offices at Washington, but facsimiles were printed in an appendix to the American case. It is alleged that several of the documents on which the American case is based comprised not only numerous mistranslations from the Russian, but interpolations of a most important kind favourable to the contentions of the United States. The Agent of the United States has withdrawn a number of the vitiated documents, and has put in amended versions of the others. It seems, however, that having tacitly admitted that some of the documents on which its case was founded were unreliable, the United States Government nevertheless refrained from modifying or withdrawing the arguments which had been based on the garbled translations. The British contention is that, when the spurious interpolations are expunged, and the erroneous passages duly amended, there will not remain an atom of evidence to support some of the chief allegations made by America.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE French Chamber on March 30 discussed the differences between themselves and the Senate regarding the Budget, and determined to reject every amendment proposed by the Senate, by 247 votes to 242. The Ministry thereupon handed in their resignations. The attitude of the Cabinet has been severely criticised. On April 1, M. Meline was summoned by President Carnot to the Elysee, and accepted the task of forming a Ministry. By the 3rd M. Meline found his task impossible of satisfactory solution, owing mainly to the refusal of M. Poincarre to accept the portfolio of Finance. M. Develle was then sent for, but he also declined the duty, and M. Dupuy next undertook to form a Cabinet. M. Dupuy has succeeded in forming a Cabinet composed as follows :—President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, M. Chas. Dupuy; Foreign Affairs, M. Develle ; Finance, M. Peytral : Justice, M. Guerin ; Commerce and the Colonies, M. Terrier ; Agriculture, M. Viger ; Public Works M. Viette ; War, General Loizillon ; Marine, Admiral Rieunier ; Public Instruction, M. Poincarre ; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, M. Delcasse. The new Cabinet—the eighth since 1887—thus comprises four Ministers who did not form part of the last Ministry—MM. Guerin, Senator for the Vaucluse ; Peytral, Deputy for the Bouches-du-Rhone ; Poincarre, Deputy for the Meuse ; and Terrier, Deputy for the Eure-et-Loir. The reception of the new Ministry by the press is by no means enthusiastic. "Unless M. Dupuy displays qualities almost amounting to genius" (says the "Times" correspondent) "he cannot be expected to last till the elections." M. Constans is said to have his Cabinet ready.

SERVICE IN INDIA.

"ONE of the Distressed" writes in the "Daily Telegraph" of April 5, with reference to Mr. Naoroji's amendment to Sir S. King's motion in the House of Commons, last week, on the Indian Salary question :—

Looking at it from a woman's point of view, it means that many, many women and children to-day are practically widows and fatherless, while the husbands and fathers are yet alive. For that is what it comes to when a faithless Government takes away all chance of a man with a family going on furlough. Children must be sent home—boarding schools and homes cannot be found cheap enough in these days of depreciated rupees to send them to—and so the wife must needs go to England with them to settle down to a hard hand-to-hand fight with poverty to enable her to give her sons that education which is compulsory in these times of stiff exams, if they are to become the soldiers and civilians their fathers have been before them. And so the trouble spreads from men and women to the little children, who must grow from babyhood to man and womanhood without knowing their fathers except by name. As to those fathers, I am quite sure Mr. Naoroji cannot know the bad effects long years of enforced residence in India have on their health, both of body and mind. Surely every woman and child who has anything to do with India to-day will stand up with me and protest against this cruel wrong.

INDIAN INACCURACIES IN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

"D." writing to the "Times" of April 1, says :—

The unsatisfactory manner in which Indian questions are too often discussed in the House of Commons was exemplified last night in a marked way by at last one point in Sir Seymour King's speech on the claims of Anglo-Indian officials to consideration owing to a falling exchange. Sir Seymour is reported in your columns to have stated that India's "cultivated area has increased more than 100 per cent. during the past thirty years. If it has so increased then there is something alarmingly wrong with the revenue derived from that cultivated area. The statistical abstract for British India shows :

Gross land revenue in 1861-62 Rx. 19,690,000	Gross land revenue in 1890-91 Rx. 24, 040, 000.

The increase in revenue during the thirty years has been only about 20 per cent. in spite of frequent resettlements. Of this increase a large portion is due to the accusation of new countries. There are no statistics available, so far as I know, showing the increase of cultivated area during the period named. Only latterly have particulars as to cultivated area been published. But, if there has been the increase which Sir Seymour King mentions, then the productivity of the land, on which the revenue is based, has very greatly fallen—fallen by 75 per cent. During that period also the debt of India has risen from Rx.98,580,000 to Rx.207,100,000. It is in regard to debt and not to cultvated area that an "increase of more than 100 per cent. has occured. Can the hon. member possibly have confused the two? In some parts of India the cost of collecting the land revenue is vastly greater than the increase of the revenue itself. For example, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in 1890-91, it cost Rx.12,620 more to collect a smaller revenue by Rx.7,047 than was collected ten years before.

A DISEASE having many of the characteristics of yellow fever is puzzling the doctors at Genoa. One fatal case of the mysterious malady has occurred.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* hears that the birthday list of honours will be a short one, and will be found to merely consist of departmental honours and promotions in the orders of knighthood, especially in the Indian orders, consequent upon the opening of the Imperial Institute. This will be a disappointment to many, for it was thought that the lack of notabilities in the New Year's list would be compensated for by a more than usually lavish distribution of honours in May. As an explanation of the smallness of the former list, the correspondent learns that the Prime Minister did submit to the Queen a good many names of noblemen and gentlemen whom he wished her Majesty to honour, containing proposals among others for the creation of two new baronets, a new peer, and for two or three advances in the peerage ; but the Queen absolutely declined to grant his request in no less than three cases, whereupon Mr. Gladstone, it is added, was so annoyed that he begged for permission to withdraw all his recommendations, which permission was granted.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 4.

2nd Life Guards—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment : A R Trotter, and the Honourable William Edwards.

Royal Horse Guards—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete establishment : W D Mann Thomson and C E Rose.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut Charles J Briggs to be Chaplain, in succession to Major W R Goold-Adams, employed in the Army Pay Department, Second Lieut H J Williams to be Lieutenant, vice C J Briggs.

3rd Hussars—Second Lieut Reginald Mainwaring to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

5th Lancers—Capt Edward O Wathen from the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) to be Captain, vice H V Platt, who exchanges.

6th Drogoons—Capt Edmund H H Allenby, on completion of his period of service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

8th Hussars—Supernumerary Capt Philip W J Le Gallais to be Captain, vice W J Bird retired; Lieut Harry N M Thoyts to be Captain, vice F J Carandini, promoted into 5th Lancers ; Supernumerary Lieut. Richard P J Codington to be Lieutenant vice H N M Theyts.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col George Roland Gambier late Madras, is placed on the Indian Supernumerary List, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following officers are seconded :—Capt the hon Francis Richard Bingham, for service with the Egyptian Army ; Capt Herbert Edward Bruce Lane, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery ; Capt Charles Camden Wiseman-Clarke, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery ; Capt Harold Hempden Rich, for service on the Inspection Staff ; Capt Francis Torriano Fisher, for service on the Inspection Staff ; Capt William Lawrence Farmar, for service on the Inspection Staff ; Cap Francis Arthur Randolph, for service on the Inspection Staff ; Lieut Francis Alfred Tighe, for service with the Indian Ordnance Department ; Lieut Hector Horatic, Harvest for service with the Colonial Forces ; Lieut Reginald James Macdonald for service on the Inspection Staff.

Lieut-Col John Minnitt Tabor, from half-pay to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G R Gambier (late Madras), placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List.

Capt Wilford Nevlle Lloyd to be Major, vice C S Skipton, deceased.

To be Captains—Lieut Mead James Crosbie Dennis, vice the Hon F R Bingham, seconded ; Capt the Hon Ranulph Edward Montague Mostyn, from the Seconded List, vice H E B Lane, seconded ; Lieut Lancelot Graham, vice W N Lloyd promoted ; Capt George Edward Weigal, from the Seconded list, vice C C Wiseman-Clark, seconded ; Lieut James McCall Maxwell, vice H H Rich, seconded ; Lieut Disney John Menzies Fasson, vice F T Fisher, seconded ; Capt Francis Manley Lowe, from the Seconded List, vice W L Farmar, seconded; Lieut George Samuel Bateson Lyle, from the Seconded List, vice F A Randolph, seconded.

Lieut William Thomas Furse, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice J McC Maxwell, promoted.

The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, with effect from Feb. 11 :—Lyonel John Hext, Henry Edward Theodore Kelly, Phillip Fitz-William Fitzroy, Robert Dafell Wylde, Charles Lloyd Rashleigh Gray, Edward Henry Willis, Charles Richard Blackstoue Owen, Arthur William Curtis, Leonard Temple Ashworth, John George Mitland Watson, Archibald O'Connor Scott, Robert Napier Greathed, Charles Henry Ziegler, Godfrey Bingham Hinton, Frederick Burge, Dighton Gordon Probyn, Samuel Charles Chetwode Townsend, Francis Arthur Wynter, Charles Stirling, William Basil Browell, George Reginald FitzRoy Talbot, Price Kinnear Lewes, James Henry Paine, Ramsay St. Clair Harman, Richard Waring, Louis Murray Phillpotts, Phillip George Best, William George Henry Manley, Claud Frederick Pilkington Parry, John Frederick Barlow, Abingdon Robert Bayly, Roland Roper, Lionel Lewis Parker, Henry Manning Drake, Norman Denneys Cochrane, Arthur Maude Raymond Mallock, William Frederick Travers O'Connor, Lionel Able Smith, Charles Holmes Wilson, Arthur Stuart Williams, Stephen Darley Bullen, Charles Creaghe Donovan, Bertrand Gosselin.

The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants :—William Rushbrooke Eden, in succession to Lieut M J C Dennis, promoted ; John Frederick Tyrrell, in succession to Lieut F A Tighe, seconded ; Arthur Charles Rothery Nutt, in succession to Lieut L Graham, promoted ; Bryan John Michael Locke, in successoin to Lieut H H Harvest, seconded ; Lancelot Machell Wilson, in succession to Lieut D J M Fasson, promoted ; Claud Lorn Campbell Hamilton, in succession to Lieut R J Macdonald, seconded ; Alfred Lascelles, on augmentation ; John Francis Innes Hay Doyle, on augmentation ; Robert Hamilton Goodwin, on augmentation ; Geoffrey Teale Brierley, on augmentation ; Herbert Gaussen Sargeant, on augmentation ; Charles Percy Roberts, on augmentation ; Henry Travers Hart, on augmentation; James Elliot Cairns, on augmentation

Sergeant-Major Alexander William McCombie to be Riding Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice J Nicholas, seconded

The date from which Capt G W Rickman is placed on half-pay is Feb 5 and not as stated in the Gazette of March. 3

The second Christian name of Second Lieut Johnson is Marr, and not as stated in the Gazette of March 3.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut Charles A Prioleau resigns his commisson. Supernumerary Lieutenaut William H Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice C A Prioleau.

The Royal Irish Regiment.—Captain Henry T D Wilkinson, D S O, retires from the service receiving a gratuity. The following Lieutenants to be Captains :—Cliffe Henry Vigors, vice A I Wilson, appointed Adjutant 5th Battalion ; Walter Johnston, from the West India Regiment, vice H T D Wilkison, D S O ; Second Lieutenant R R Arbuthnot, to be Lieutenant, vice C H Vigors.

The Princes of Waless, Own (Yorkshire Regiment).—Lieut-Col and Col. Alfred J Paterson, on completion of his period of service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on retired pay.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Capt Henry E Hotham retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform ; Lieut Conygham R C Ellis to be Captain, vice H E Hotham. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—G J Davis, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice C R C Ellis ; E de L Hayes, to complete establishment.

Major E R S Sebright, 4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment ; Capt the Earl of Northesk, 3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Army Chaplains Department—The Rev Ewen George Fitzroy Macpherson, B A, to be Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class dated March 1 1892, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion precedence or increase of pay prior to March 21, 1892 and not to carry back allowances.

Army Medical Staff—The following Surgeon-Captains retire from the Service, receiving gratuities :—William Henry Phillips Lewis ; Frederic William Reid, M B ; Surg-Capt John Francis Bateson, M B, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Ordinance Store Department—Commissary-General of Ordnance and Honorary Col M J T Ingram is placed on retired pay ; Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance and Honorary Col F Pridham to be Commisary General of Ordnance, vice Honorary Col M J T Ingram, is placed on retired pay ; Deputy-Commissary-General of Ordnance, and Honorary Col F Pridham to be Commissary-General of Ordnance, vice Honorary Col M T Ingram ; Capt T P Battersbury, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be an Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnonce, with the rank of Major in the Army, in succession to Honorary Col M J T Ingram.

Gen Mark Walker, V C C B, is placed on retired pay. Major-General W L Pemberton, C B, retires on retired pay. Colonel A S M Browne, half pay, to be Major-General, vice temporary Lieut-Gen Sir T D Baker, K C B, deceased ; Col (local Major-General) W Black, C B, Colonel on the Staff Jamaica, to be Major-General, vice A E A Ellis, C S I, retired.

The following Lieutenant-Colonels, half-pay, retire on retired pay :—Thurlow L W Dowling, Godfrey Astell.

Major C E Yate, C S I C, M C, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed on special duty in the Kushk Valley, Russo-Afghan frontier.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E Rose, B C S
Mr R Logan, B C S
Mr C F Sykes, B
Lt-Col F C Maltby, I S C
Lt-Col E Molloy, I S C
Major E Glennie, R E
Major H Finnis, R E
Capt F A C Kreyer, I S C
Capt L E Cooper, I S C
Capt C J Fry, I S C
Capt P Holland, I S C
Capt H F E Hodges, I S C
Capt D A G Shelley, R E
Capt A B Shute, R A
Capt C Wood, R A
Capt L G Watkins, R A
Lt C de W Crookshank, R E
Lt H Brand, I S C
Lt H E C B Nepean, I S C
Lt F P S Dunsford, I S C
Lt E R Foord, I S C
Lt C O O Tanner, I S C
Lt F W Reas, I S C
Lt I W H Lyon, I S C
Rev R H Durham, D D, M E E
Surg-Col A H Hilson, B M S
Surg-Maj T H Sweeney, B
Assist-Apoth J B Farrell
Sub-Condr J H Aggas, B
Sub-Condr A Whitbread, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F C Gates, B C S, 6 mos.
Mr R Smeaton, B C S, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lt G A Brownrigg, I S C.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th April, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs.22,10,824 15 7 Public Deposits at Branches, Rs.30,44,556 14 2	52,55,381	13	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	253,50,860	1	4
Bank Post Bills, etc	85,628	4	2
Sundries	5,75,651	10	4
Total Rs.	376,67,521	13	7

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	13,06,885	6	8
Other authorised Investments	18,75,059	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	114,52,929	8	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Lecurities	22,55,192	10	5
Rills discounted and purchased	99,70,374	14	2
Balances with other Banks	5,77,582	6	7
Bullion	7,136	9	2
Dead stock	3,01,758	3	11
Stamps	14,099	9	6
Sundries	16,846	12	8
	277,77,865	15	3
Cach and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	98,89,655	14	4
Total Rs.	376,67,521	13	7

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 22.

10 p.m.	80·8

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

8 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	86·2

PRINCE BISMARCK's seventy-eighth birthday was celebrated at Friedrichsruh, on April 1, with the customary festivities. The main feature was a deputation of three thousand Schleswig-Holsteiners, to whom the Prince spoke at some length, and his occasional use of their dialect in the course of his speech was hailed with the greatest pleasure. Countless telegrams of congratulation were received in the course of the day.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co , Limited.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, USLIN EXHIBITION 1893.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents :
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.
THE "SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

LIGHT, SIMPLE, TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT
This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.
For particulars apply to
BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.,
2, DUKE STREET.
LONDON.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*
SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE WAVERLEY PEN.

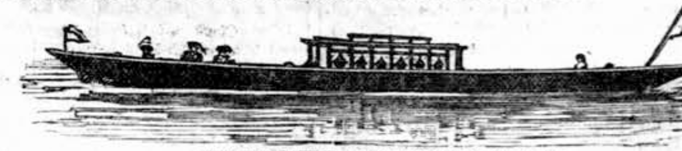
"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*
THE FLYING "J" PEN.
They come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.
Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

FREEMAN'S

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co



ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 58ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour ; —also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.
Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.
Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.
Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary ; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.
A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to
W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., *Manager.*
TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London ; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

Horlick's Malted Milk.
The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for
INFANTS. INVALIDS. THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.
MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY : TREACHER & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registered under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.
Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For THIRTY YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC CURE for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functual and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and the Skin clear and healthy,
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Has the Largest Sale of any Phosphoric Medicine in the World.
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.
"PHOSPHODYNE" is a Registered Trade Mark.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS !—None genuine without British Government Stamp with "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all chimists throughout the world.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

Hamilton & Co

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3535 G.
THE "TEMERAIRE" LOCK-UP LIQUOR BOTTLE AND STAND
Best Electro-Plate. Richly Cut-glass. Hobbs patent lock.
Rs. 60 cash.

3539 G.
COFFEE POT. Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 62 cash.

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ICE BUCKET.
Richly Cut-glass. Best Electro-Plate mounts.
Rs. 20 cash.

3536 G.
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Best Electro-Plate and Cut-glass bowl.
Rs. 18 cash.

3540 G.
TEA POT.
Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 54 cash.

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EGG AND TOAST RACK.
Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 12 cash.

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BUTTER DISH.
Best Electro-Plate and Cut-glass dish.
Rs30 cash.

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SUGAR BASIN.
Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 45 cash.

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BUTTER DISH.
Best Electro-Plate and glass cover.
SQUEEZES THE BUTTER INTO A PRETTY FLOWER PATTERN.
Rs. 25 cash.

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MILK JUG.
Best Electro-Plate.
Rs. 38 cash.

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TEA CADDY.
British Oak and best Electro-Plate mounts.
It looks up.
Rs. 27 cash.

JEWELLERS HAMILTON & Co BOMBAY.

3546 G.
SARDINE STAND.
Best Electro-plate and Cut-glass lining.
TAKES THE ORIGINAL TIN
Rs. 36 cash.

S. ALLSOPP & SONS LTD BURTON ON TRENT TRADE MARK

ALLSOPP'S

LIGHT PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY .... / CALCUTTA ...... / MADRAS .... / LAHORE .... Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
KURRACHEE... Mr. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.
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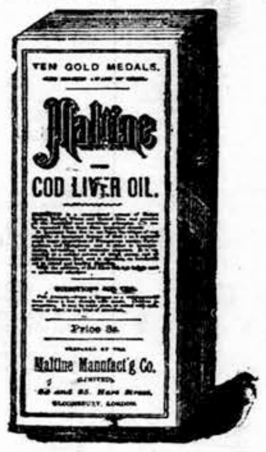
MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.


TEN GOLD MEDALS.
Maltine
COD LIVER OIL.
Price 3s.
Maltine Manufact'g Co.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
Travelling Representative :—J. H. LASCELLES.

LE DANSK TRADE MARK

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

INDIGESTION
CURED BY
PEPSALIA.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE ALWAYS SLUGGISH IN HOT CLIMATES. PEPSALIA, USED INSTEAD OF TABLE SALT, WILL ABSOLUTELY DIGEST YOUR FOOD. BY USING PEPSALIA YOU AID DIGESTION AND THIS KEEPS YOU IN GOOD HEALTH AND COMFORT.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says :—"Pepsalia Digests the Food. We have proved its efficacy."
Pepsalia keeps good in all climates. It is safe and effectual.
FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, or
Messrs. G. & G. STERN, 62, Gray's Inn Road, London.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
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Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
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Agents :HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory : 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
"GENUINE" EMERY.
Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
- CLEAN - SHARP CUTTING - DURABLE -
for RICE HULLING & CLEANING.
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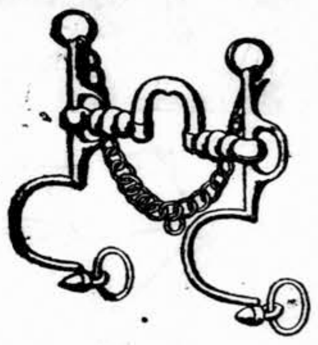
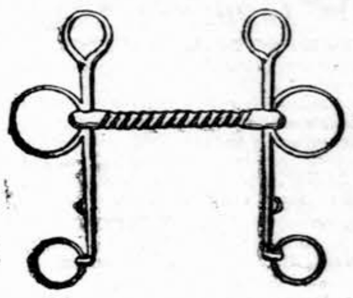
LONDON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS . LONDON

"SUPERIOR ENGLISH FORGED BITS."

Rs. 9-8.

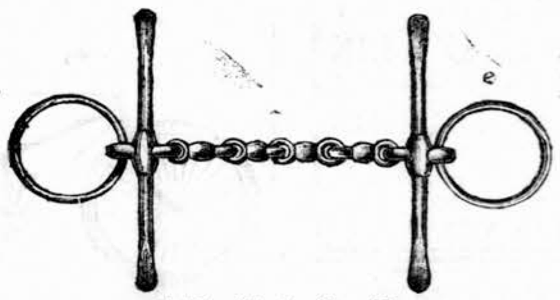

Hanoverian Pelham.

Cash or V.P.P.


Barmouth Pelham.

Rs. 8-0.

Rs. 8-8.


Cable Chain Snaffle.

Rs. 8-8.

[Bits of every description, and in all Sizes always in stock.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LD.
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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus :—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents : THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 28, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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NOTICES.

Dr Laville's

Liquor & Pills

(*Perfectly harmless*)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

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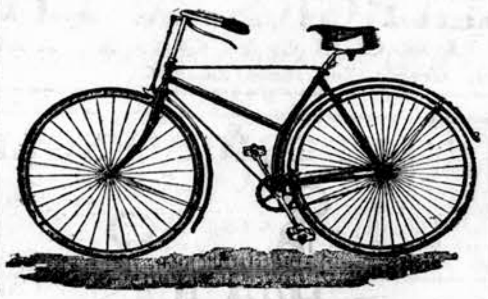

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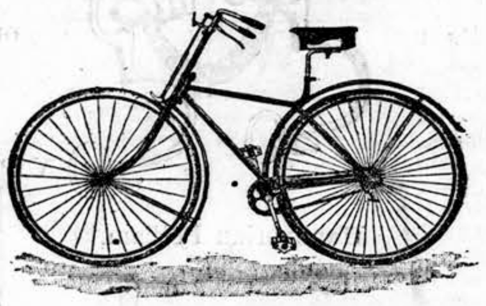

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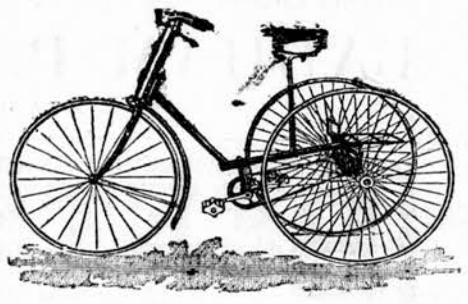

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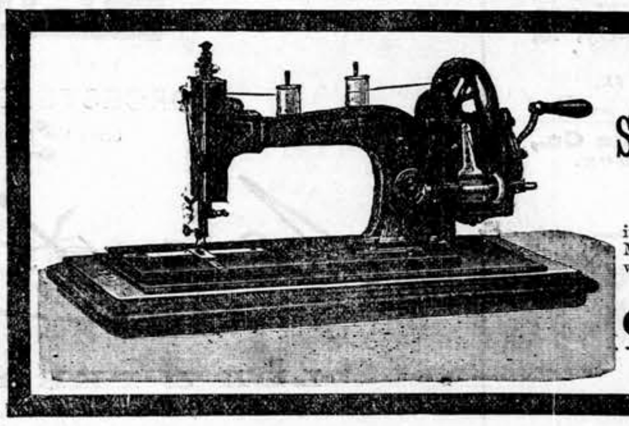

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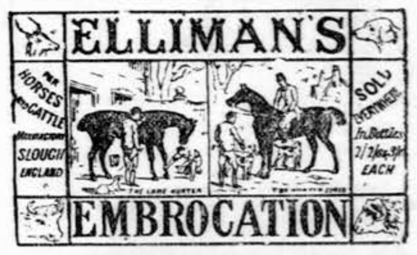

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